

[Third Publication.]

IRRIGATION.

Dated 7th June 1880.

DRAFT RULES PROPOSED UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1876.

No. 76. *Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 99 of Act III (B.C.) of 1876, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the publication of the following rules for the Orissa Canals.

H. C. LEVINGE,

Jt.-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

RULES UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1876.

PART I.

Of Supply.

Rule 1.—Canal water will be supplied on written applications at the rates and on the conditions to be hereafter stated. (Section 74, Act III of 1876.)

Rule 2.—All applications must be made in forms which may be obtained free of cost at the Canal Revenue Offices. (Appendices A and B.)

Rule 3.—Applications for water will be received by the Deputy Revenue Superintendents or their duly authorized subordinates at the various circle and branch circle offices.

Rule 4.—Any Deputy Superintendent may refuse an application if he thinks it would not be to the interest of Government to comply with it. This discretion will be vested in the Deputy Superintendents only. Other canal revenue officers authorized to receive applications must refer for orders all doubtful cases to the Deputy Superintendent in charge of their respective circles.

PART II.

Rates and Conditions of Supply.

Rule 5.—The rates chargeable per acre for the different descriptions of crops have been fixed up to the end of November 1882, and are as follow:—

Crop.	Flow.			Lift.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>First Rice.</i>						
For the whole irrigable and rice cultivated area of any village if applied for up to expiration of sanctioned rates ...	1	8	0	1	0	0
For any fractional area of any village or for other term...	3	0	0	2	0	0
<i>Second Rice.</i>						
For dry-weather or rubber crops for dalwa rice ...	1	8	0	1	0	0
For cotton, tobacco, baldi, ginger, wheat, vegetables, indigo, and all garden produce ...	2	0	0	1	8	0
For linseed, oilseed, dal, and all pulses ...	1	0	0	0	10	0
<i>Third Rice.</i>						
For sugarcane ...	6	0	0	4	0	0
<i>Fourth Rice.</i>						
For filling tanks Re 1 per 10,000 cubic feet.						

Rule 6.—Applications for water for the irrigation of rice crops at Rs. 1-8 per acre "flow" and Re. 1 "lift" must be signed by all the cultivators holding rice culturable and irrigable lands in the villages mentioned in the applications, and the names of the villages adjoining that in respect of which the application is made must be specified at the back of the applications.

Rule 7.—Applications for water at Rs. 3 "flow" and Rs. 2 "lift" irrigation must be signed by all those cultivating in the specific portion of the villages applied for. At the back of such applications should be entered the names and boundaries of the *chaks* or plots for which water is required.

Rule 8.—The provisions of Rule 7 will apply to all applications for water for sugarcane and dry-weather crops.

Rule 9.—Applications under Rules 6, 7, and 9 will not be deemed complete until all the signatures of intending irrigators have been obtained, and water may be refused by the Deputy Superintendent until all the signatures shall have been obtained. Those who cannot write must affix their marks.

Rule 10.—All applicants should have distinctly explained to them the terms of the agreement at the head of their applications. The assessments made will be on the areas actually irrigable or irrigated and cultivated by applicants, and not on the areas as stated by them.

Rule 11.—Separate applications must be given in respect of each description of crop mentioned in the statement attached to Rule 5.

Rule 12.—The Deputy Superintendent may refuse to comply with the application of any village from the cultivators of which any arrears of water-rates are due, until such time as the arrears are paid.

PART III.

Of the Procedure for the Disposal of Applications for Water.

Rule 13.—On receipt of an application for water it should be dated and initialled by the receiving officer and entered in the register of applications (Register No. I). The officer receiving it, or his duly authorized subordinate, will then proceed to ascertain by local enquiry and the aid of survey maps, or by actual measurement, the following particulars regarding the lands mentioned in the applications:—

- (1) Whether canal supply can be given.
- (2) Whether the particulars as to areas and boundaries as given in the application are correct.
- (3) Whether, with reference to the situation of the lands and areas applied for, it is to the interest of Government to comply with the application.

Rule 14.—After ascertaining by survey maps or actual measurement, and recording on the application the areas being or to be irrigated, the enquiring officer shall prepare a permit to supply water in the form prescribed in Appendix C for despatch to the supplying officer. A copy of the permit may, if wished, be made over to the applicants.

Rule 15.—Should the enquiring officer be of opinion that the areas applied for cannot be irrigated, or that the application should not for other reasons be sanctioned, he will submit his report with all the papers of the case for the orders of the Deputy Superintendent.

Rule 16.—It shall be at the discretion of the Deputy Superintendent to grant supply of water to any village or villages for which applications for water may have been received without waiting for the completion of any local enquiry or measurement.

Rule 17.—The manner in which any application may be finally disposed of should be briefly stated in the column of remarks in Register No. I.

Rule 18.—When an application for water has been finally disposed of, either by an order to supply water or otherwise, it should be forwarded to the head office, where it will be registered in detail in the register of leases (Register No. II).

PART IV.

Of Water Distribution to Applicants.

Rule 19.—Village channels have been constructed and are maintained by Government for the purpose of leading water to some convenient point or points within the boundaries of certain villages; and wherever such channels exist, canal water shall, if possible, be supplied from them to all applicants by the Superintending Engineer, his Executive Engineers, and their subordinates.

Rule 20.—Where no village channels exist from which supply can be given, applicants shall be directed to construct such village channels as may be required to irrigate their areas, and supply may be withheld until proper channels are made.

Rule 21.—Canal officers shall give every assistance to applicants in laying out and aligning village channels, and every effort must be made to induce villagers to construct their own channels.

Rule 22.—The complete control and custody of all irrigation sluices shall rest in the Superintending Engineer and the Executive Engineers subordinate to him; but it shall be competent to either of these officers, by an order in writing, to transfer the control and custody of any sluice to any person deemed fit to take charge thereof.

Rule 23.—All questions as to priority of right to take water, and all disputes regarding the quantity and regulation of supply, shall be determined by the Executive Engineer. It shall further be competent to this officer, at his discretion, to close entirely such channels and outlets as he may deem expedient to ensure proper rotation of supply to all applicants, and no claims for compensation for such closure shall lie.

Rule 24.—Applicants whose applications may have been sanctioned shall as far as possible be supplied at any time during the growth of the crop mentioned in their applications: but no applicant for water for a rice crop can claim a full supply before the 15th of June.

Rule 25.—Cultivators shall embank the field to which water is supplied, so that the water shall not run to waste or flow unnecessarily on land not entitled to irrigation.

Rule 26.—Where water is appropriated in an unauthorized manner, by cutting canal, distributary or village channel banks, or by opening sluices or shoots fixed in such banks, or by cutting or neglecting to keep in repair the boundaries of fields to which water is supplied, and the person by whose act or neglect such appropriation has ensued cannot be identified, all lands deriving benefit shall be liable to twice the ordinary charge, or such other charge, not being less than the ordinary rate, as the Deputy Superintendent of Canal Revenue may determine.

PART V.

Of Realization of Water-rates.

Rule 27.—Any person appointed as a Collector under section 82 of the Act shall receive sunnuds of appointment in Form D for each village from which he agrees to collect, and he will be entitled to receive commission at the rate of 5 per cent. on all sums paid by him to Government on or before such dates as may be stated in his sunnuds of appointment. The person appointed Collector shall usually be a nominee of the cultivators from whom water-rates are due. No person appointed as Collector of water-rate shall be entitled to claim his commission until he has submitted such accounts as the Deputy Superintendent may prescribe.

Rule 28.—The Deputy Superintendent shall be at liberty to cancel any sunnud of appointment to collect, whenever such course appears advisable in the interest of Government or of the cultivators.

Rule 29.—Where no Collectors of water-rates are appointed, realizations will be made by the Canal Revenue Officers in charge of circles and by their authorized subordinates. The instructions embodied in Appendix E regarding collections must be read as part and parcel of these rules, and must be adhered to by all canal revenue subordinates.

Rule 30.—Demand statements of the water-rates due from each village will be issued from the Canal Revenue Office at least two months before such water-rates fall due. All demand statements will contain the names and residences of the cultivators from whom water-rates are due, the areas on which rates are payable, and amounts due from each ryot. Demand statements shall be served on the Collector, or if no Collector has been appointed, on some one of the principal applicants. General notice of such service shall be posted on some conspicuous part of each village, and shall specify dates of payment.

Rule 31.—The dates of payment of water-rates for the different crops shall be as follow:—

For rice	... 1st February.
„ sugarcane	... 1st June.
„ dalwa and other dry- weather crops	... 1st August.

All payments of water-rates shall be paid in one instalment.

PART VI.

Rule 32.—All objections and claims for remission shall be made to the Deputy Superintendent.

Rule 33.—Remissions of water-rates will be granted in whole or in part by the Deputy Superintendent on the following grounds:—

- (1) The total failure of supply.
- (2) Damage to crops caused by deficiency or delay in the supply of water, in consequence of some act or omission on the part of the supplying officer, and independent of any act or omission on the part of the applicants.
- (3) Damage caused by excess water under above restrictions.
- (4) Where it can be shown that no crop was grown as originally intended. Provided that no claim for remission shall be allowed unless made while the crops alleged to have been damaged are on the ground.

Rule 34.—Special cases for remission not coming under the above heads shall be reported to the Collector for orders.

Rule 35.—All orders passed on claims for remission shall be duly communicated to the parties concerned.

PART VII.

Of Miscellaneous Sources of Revenue.

Rule 36.—Written applications must be given on plain paper to the Deputy Superintendent or to his duly authorized subordinate by any person wishing to cultivate Government canal lands, catch fish, or farm or purchase any miscellaneous source of canal revenue. The rules and procedure for dealing with these applications

will be the same as those for dealing with applications for water, except that after necessary enquiry the applicant shall, if his demand be complied with, be called on to execute a kaboolyut, a *pattah* being made over to him.

Rule 37.—Leases for miscellaneous sources of revenue shall usually run for three or five years, at the discretion of the Deputy Superintendent; but all payments thereon shall be annual and payable on the 1st of June.

Rule 38.—A separate register (Register No. III) shall be maintained of all miscellaneous leases.

PART VIII.

Of Registers to be maintained under these Rules.

Rule 39.—The following registers shall be maintained by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent:—

Register No. I.—Register of applications.

Do. No. II.—Do. of water-rate leases (in head office only).

Register No. III.—Register of miscellaneous leases.

Register No. IV.—Daily cash-book.

Do. No. V.—Register of applications for remissions.

Register No. VI.—Register of persons appointed Collector under section 82.

Register No. VII.—Register of unauthorized irrigation.

Rule 40.—Register of all village channels shall be maintained by the Executive Engineers in such form as the Superintending Engineer may direct, and lists of all such registered village channels shall from time to time be supplied to the Deputy Superintendent.

FORM D.

Agreement to be taken from, and Sunnud given to, the person appointed under Part V, Rule 27.

AGREEMENT No.

I, A. B., of village _____, pergunnah _____, having on the nomination of the lessees been appointed by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, under section 82, Act III of 1876, to collect the sum of Rs. _____ on account of water-rates due on lease No. _____ as specified therein, do hereby engage and promise as follows:—

1. I will not collect or take from any of the lessees any sum whatever over and above that specified in the lease without written authority from the Deputy Revenue Superintendent.

2. For every sum paid to me by any lessee, I will, at the time of payment, grant a receipt in such form as may be prescribed by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, and I will duly make over to the Deputy Revenue Superintendent or other duly authorized officer every sum received by me from every lessee.

3. On the _____ day of _____, corresponding to (Uryah date), I will pay in to the Deputy Revenue Superintendent or other duly authorized officer the whole sum collected by me from the lessees, and if such sum be not the full amount due on the lease, my sunnud may be cancelled by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent. I will also give up the counterfoils of my receipt book, together with an account showing the total sum collected from, and the balance still due from, each ryot.

4. I shall be entitled to receive a commission of 5 per cent. on the total sum collected and paid in by me on or before the _____ day of _____ in full of the demand of each ryot, and shall not be entitled to any further remuneration whatever.

5. For a breach of any of the above conditions I will forfeit to the Secretary of State a sum not exceeding Rs. 500.

(Sd.) A. B.

SUNNUD No.

To A. B., of village _____, pergunnah _____

You are hereby appointed under section 82 of Act III (B.C.) of 1876 to collect the sums due on lease No. _____, in accordance with the terms of the agreement given by you, and which are detailed below:—

1. I will not collect or take from any of the lessees any sum whatever over and above that specified in the lease without written authority from the Deputy Revenue Superintendent.

2. For every sum paid to me by any lessee I will, at the time of payment, grant a receipt in such form as may be prescribed by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, and I will duly make over to the Deputy Revenue Superintendent or other duly authorized officer every sum received by me from every lessee.

3. On the _____ day of _____, corresponding to (Uryah date), I will pay in to the Deputy Revenue Superintendent or other duly authorized officer the whole sum collected by me from the lessees, and if such sum be not the full amount due on the lease, my sunnud may be cancelled by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent. I will also give up the counterfoils of my receipt book, together with an account showing the total sum collected from, and the balance still due from, each ryot.

4. I shall be entitled to receive a commission of 5 per cent. on the total sum collected and paid in by me on or before the _____ day of _____ in full of the demand of each ryot, and shall not be entitled to any further remuneration whatever.

5. For a breach of any of the above conditions I will forfeit to the Secretary of State a sum not exceeding Rs. 500.

Deputy Revenue Superintendent.

APPENDIX E.

The following rules are issued for the information and guidance of the Deputy Revenue Superintendents, tehsildars, and mohurirs:—

Rule 1.—As a rule all collections should be made by the tehsildar only, or by such other officer as may be in charge of a canal revenue circle.

Rule 2.—The tehsildar or officer in charge of a circle will as heretofore grant detail receipts for all collections made by him, will enter such collections as usual in his siha or No. IV Register, will remit all collections periodically to the head office in Cuttack, with detailed "challans" and counterfoils of all receipts granted. In addition to this, he will at the close of each month submit to the Deputy Superintendent in charge of his circle a detailed statement of all collections made by himself during the month. This will be simply a copy of all "siha" entries made by him during the month, and an abstract statement of demands and collections in the subjoined form:—

Demands.				Rs. A. P.		
Total demand in No. II	{ Previous balance	...	...	...	...	...
Register	{ Current month's assessment	...	...	...	...	...
Total demand in No. III	{ Previous balance	...	...	...	...	...
Register	{ Current month's assessment	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ Previous balance	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Current month's assessment	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total				...	...	...
Collections.				Rs. A. P.		
Total amount of collec-	{	Water-rates	...	...	...	...
tions received from		Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
ameen A.						
Total amount of collec-	{	Water-rates	...	...	...	...
tions received from		Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
mohurir B.						
Total amount of collec-	{	Water-rates	...	...	...	...
tions received from		Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
mohurir C.						
Total amount collected	{	Water-rates	...	...	...	...
by myself.		Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total	{	Water-rates	...	...	...	...
	{	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Grand Total				...	...	...
Balance outstanding ...				...	...	...

The tehsildar or officer in charge of a circle will also submit to the head office in Cuttack half-yearly returns of all outstanding balances. These returns will show in detail the amounts due from each defaulter. They will be checked and compared in the head office, and then forwarded to the Deputy Superintendent in charge of the canal to which they refer, and he will, when on tour of inspection, ascertain by personal enquiry from the alleged defaulters, as noted in such balance sheet, whether the sums due from them have been realized or not.

Rule 3.—Whenever it may be found necessary to employ ameens and mohurirs for collection work, the following system will be adopted:—

- (a) The tehsildar or officer in charge of the circle will remain at head-quarters.
- (b) The ameens and mohurirs collecting money will remit once or twice a week all their collections to the tehsildar's cutcherry. These remittances will be accompanied by a challan showing in gross the amounts remitted—
 - (1) under the head of water-rates, and (2) under miscellaneous, thus—

1877-78.						Rs. A. P.		
Water-rates	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Total						100	0	0

and all the counterfoils of receipts granted by the collecting officer.

For the sums so remitted the collecting officer will obtain a receipt from the tehsildar or officer in charge of the tehsil cutcherry, and these receipts will as heretofore be posted into collecting officer's "siha" below dates of remittance, sufficient space being left for the purpose. Collecting ameens and mohurirs will keep up detail "sihas" showing the particulars of all sums collected and remitted to the tehsil cutcherry, and at the close of each month will forward their "sihas" to the Deputy Superintendent in charge, procuring from him a receipt for their monthly "siha" in the subjoined form:—

- (1) Dates between which collections noted in the "siha" were made.
- (2) Name of collecting officer.

- The Deputy Superintendent's receipts will be kept by the collecting officers as vouchers in support of their work until such time as they may be called in by the Canal Revenue Superintendent. This will usually be when the total demands for the years to which such receipts refer have been finally closed.

Rule 5.—Forms for tehsildars, ameen's, and mohurir's "sihas" will be issued in detached sheets of Alipore Jail paper; each sheet will be numbered and initialled by the Deputy Superintendent. Printed forms of "half-yearly" balance statements will be issued for the use of tehsildars or other officers in charge of circles. All receipts and counterfoils issued from the head office will bear the initials of the head clerk or head mohurir, and each volume will be separately numbered and paged.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

APPENDIX C.

The undermentioned area having applied for canal supply for _____ years, please grant water from
No. _____ channel to the areas and crops noted below, and record date of each watering on the
back of this permit.

NAME OF ONE OR TWO OF THE APPLICANTS.	SITUATION AND AREAS OF LANDS FOR WHICH SUPPLY MAY BE GRANTED.						Crop for which supply may be granted.
	Situation.			Area.			
	Chak.	Village.	Perga.	Acres.	Gts.	Bis.	

This to be prepared in duplicate whenever applicants may demand a copy.

RAILWAY.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 19th June 1880.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the Bhuddeshur extension of the East Indian Railway, with the river sidings in the villages of Bhuddeshur and Gyritty, pergunnahs Arsha and Boro, zillah Hooghly, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, two plots of land, measuring more or less 89 beegahs 1 cottah of standard measurement, of which one plot, running from north to south, and measuring 26 beegahs 3 cottahs and 6 chittacks more or less, is bounded on the north by the land already taken up for the work under declaration No. 91 of 15th of April 1878; on the west and south by village Gyritty; and on the east by the Grand Trunk Road at Gyritty; and the other plot running from south to north and measuring 62 beegahs 17 cottahs 10 chittacks, more or less, is bounded on the north by village Bhuddeshur; on the west by villages Bhuddeshur and Gyritty and the land already taken up for the work under the declaration above referred to; on the south by village Gyritty and the French territory at Gyritty; and on the east by river Hooghly below Bhuddeshur and Gyritty, are required within the aforesaid villages of Bhuddeshur and Gyritty.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. W. Dept.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 4th June 1880.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for railway purposes, in the village of Hellancha, chuckla Metuary, zillah Nuddea, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 19 beegahs 9 cottahs and 9½ chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north, south, and east by land belonging to Baboo Bindabun Sircar, and on the west by land belonging to the Eastern Bengal Railway, is required within the aforesaid village of Hellancha.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. W. Dept.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 4th June 1880.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for railway purposes, in the mouzahs of Narainpore and Buheergatchy, pergunnah Mamjoany, zillah Nuddea, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 61 beegahs 9 cottahs and 6½ chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north and west by land belonging to Baboos Kissen Kissen Ghose, Kally Rotton Mookerjee, Ghonesham Mookerjee, Unnodaprosaud Mookerjee, Taranath Mookerjee and Nilrotton Mookerjee; on the south by land belonging to the Eastern Bengal Railway and to Baboos Kissen Kissen Ghose, Kally Rotton Mookerjee, Ghonesham Mookerjee, Unnodaprosaud Mookerjee, Taranath Mookerjee, and Nilrotton Mookerjee; and on the east by the land belonging to the Eastern Bengal Railway, is required within the aforesaid mouzahs of Narainpore and Buheergatchy.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

Sheriff's Office, the 26th May 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the year 1880 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Thursday, the First day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

R. STEEL, *Sheriff.*

শরিফ অফিস, সন ১৮৮০ সাল ২৬ মে।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম জুর্জের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৮০ সালের ১ জুলাই বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৮০ সালের চতুর্থ ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিকল্পে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহার উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া যোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

আর, ফীল শরিফ।

TREASURY NOTICES.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR. MOULVI ABDOL WAHAB has been placed in charge of the Dinagepore Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

The 12th June 1880.

H. ULICK BROWNE,
Commr. of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO JOGUT DURLHAB BYSACK has been temporarily placed in charge of the Jessore Treasury from the 27th April 1880, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

J. MONRO, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION, CALCUTTA, the 7th June 1880.

COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. F. F. HANDLEY has been placed in charge of the Gya Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

DURGAGATI BANERJEA, *Personal Asst. to Commr., for Offg. Commr.*
PATNA COMM'R.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, the 14th June 1880.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO BHUGWAN CHUNDER SEN has been placed in charge of the Chumparun Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

DURGAGATI BANERJEA, *Personal Asst. to Commr., for Offg. Commr.*
PATNA COMM'R.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, the 19th June 1880.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO BHOOBUNESSUR SINGH has been placed in charge of the Durbhunga Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

DURGAGATI BANERJEA, *Personal Asst. to Commr., for Offg. Commr.*
PATNA COMM'R.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, the 19th June 1880.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 16th June 1880.—Baboo Raj Kumar Das, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Furreedpore (Class VII), having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 4th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him, under orders of this office dated the 19th May last, is cancelled.

The 22nd May 1880.—Baboo Akshay Kumar Mookerjee, Second Master, Bankoora Zillah School (Class VI), is allowed privilege leave for twenty-six days, under Rule I, Section 43 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th February last.

The 22nd June 1880.—Baboo Adhore Chunder Mookerjee, Tenth Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction, is appointed to the seventh class, and to be Seventh Assistant of the same office, with effect from the 1st instant, but to officiate as Sixth Assistant, *vice* Baboo Raj Kristo Gupta.

The 22nd June 1880.—Mr. J. D'Silva, officiating Sixth Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction, is appointed to the seventh class, and to be Eighth Assistant of the same office with effect from the 1st instant, but to officiate as Seventh Assistant.

The 22nd June 1880.—Baboo Sures Chunder Deb, Tenth Assistant, Office of Director of Public Instruction, is appointed to act as Eighth Assistant of the same office, and to officiate in the seventh class.

A. W. CROFT,
Director of Public Instruction.

LIST of Candidates who have passed the Examination for Sanskrit Titles held in April 1880, in accordance with the Resolution of Government dated 30th June 1878, together with the Titles and Rewards conferred on them.

Names of Candidates in order of merit.	Government rewards to pupils.	Names of Teachers.	Government rewards to teachers.	Place of instruction.	Titles conferred.	REMARKS.
KAVYA OR LITERATURE.						
1. Rama Prasad Bhattacharyya ...	Rs. 25	Professor, Calcutta Sanskrit College.	.....	Calcutta Sanskrit College.	Kaviratna ...	Jaga Mohun Mookerji, prize of Rs. 50.
2. Rama Charan Chatterjee ...	25	Krishna Nath Nyayapanchanan	200	Purvasthali ...	Vidyabinod.	
3. Amritamoy Bhattacharyya ...	.....	Jayaram Nyayabhushan	50	Bhatpara ...	Vidyaratna	Dhanput Sing, prize of Rs. 10.
4. Ramnaya Bhattacharyya ...	.....	Digambar Turkosidhanta	.....	Ditto	Vidyabhushan.	
5. Beni Madhub Roy ...	.....	None	.....	None	Vidyalunkar.	
6. Ramamuj Bhattacharyya ...	.....	None	.....	None	Vidyaratna.	
7. Yami Kantha Lahiri ...	.....	None	.....	None	Vidyadibhi.	
8. Gopal Chandra Bhattacharyya	.....	None	.....	None	Vidyabagisha.	
SMRITI OR LAW (A.—MODERN).						
1. Sasadhar Bhattacharyya ...	100	Krishna Nath Nyayapanchanan	.....	Purvasthali ...	Smritibhushan	Prassan Kumar Tagore Scholarship of Rs. 8 a month.
2. Krishna Chandra Bhattacharyya	50	Durga Charan Tarkaratna	50	Kaliparah ...	Smritiratna	Parvanti Devi, prize of Rs. 50.
3. Gayaram Bhattacharyya ...	50	Krishna Nath Nyayapanchanan	.....	Purvasthali ...	Smriti Kantha	Narayan Chandra Acharya Chaudhuri, prize of Rs. 50.
4. Goloke Chandra Bhattacharyya	25	Chandra Kantha Tarkalunkar	100	Town Sherepore	Smritiratna.	
5. Kaji Krishna Bhattacharyya ...	25	Chandra Kumar Tarkavagisa	.....	Kumarkally ...	Ditto	Srimati Beni Karuna Moyi, reward of Rs. 50 to the teacher.
6. Kedaresidar Bhattacharyya ...	25	Durga Charan Tarkaratna	.....	Kaliparah ...	Smritibhushan.	
7. Nil Kantha Bhattacharyya ...	25	Krishna Nath Nyayapanchanan	.....	Purvasthali ...	Smriti Kantha.	
8. Sarada Charan Bhattacharyya	.....	Yadu Nath Smritibhushan	.....	Bichhali ...	Smritibhushan	Ditto
9. Yadav Chandra Goswami ...	.....	Rajani Kantha Vidyaratna	.....	Mulajor Sanskrit College.	Ditto.	
10. Janardan Bhattacharyya ...	.....	Chandra Kanta Tarkalunkar	.....	Town Sherepore	Smritiratna.	
11. Mathura Nath Bhattacharyya	.....	None	.....	None	Ditto.	
12. Sasubhushan Bhattacharyya	.....	Thadurdas Nyayaratna	.....	Apurvapore ...	Smritibhushan.	
13. Bhut Nath Bhattacharyya	.....	Durga Prasanna Vidyaratna	50	Bilwapukur ...	Smriti Kantha.	
14. Chundi Charan Mookerji	.....	Madhusudan Smritiratna	.....	Calcutta	Smritibhushan.	
15. Ram Gopal Goswami ...	.....	Taragati Tarkalunkar	.....	Baidyabati ...	Ditto.	
16. Brij Nath Bhattacharyya	.....	Khudiram Nyayabhushan	50	Guptiparah ...	Smritiratna.	
17. Lakshmi Kantha Bhattacharyya	.....	Guru Das Siddhantabagisa	50	Muktachha	Smriti Kantha.	
SMRITI OR LAW (B.—ANCIENT).						
1. Hari Nath Bhattacharyya ...	.....	Punchannu Smritiratna	.....	Bibhagadi ...	Smriti Siromoni.	
DARSANA OR PHILOSOPHY.						
A.—Logic.						
1. Joya Nath Bhattacharyya ...	.....	Gungadhar Vidyaratna...	50	Guptipara ...	Tarkalunkar	Bholanath Dutt, prize of Rs. 50.
B.—Nyaya Philosophy.						
1. Kasiwar Bhattacharyya ...	100	Dinabandhu Nyayaratna	100	Konnogore ...	Tarkavagisa	Dhanput Sing, prize of Rs. 15.
2. Chundi Charan Bhattacharyya	.....	Ditto ditto	.....	Ditto	Tarkobagisa	Hara Kumar Tagore, gold keyur.
3. Janaki Nath Bhattacharyya ...	.....	Ramdhan Tarkapanchanan	200	Korokdi ...	Tarkaratna	Jaga Mohan Mukherji, prize of Rs. 50.
						Parvati Devi, prize of Rs. 50.

FOR WILLIAM, the 30th May 1880.

A. W. CROFT,
Director of Public Instruction.

Government Engineering College, Howrah.

1. The College will re-open on Monday, the 21st June.
2. Any student desiring to join the Engineer classes of the College should apply to the Principal, enclosing a copy of his Entrance or First Arts certificate. The monthly fee for these classes is Rs. 8, and an admission fee of Rs. 10 must be paid by each student before his name can be enrolled on the books of the College.
3. An examination for admission to the Overseer and to the Mechanical Apprentice classes will be held at the College on Monday, 28th June. The subjects of examination are English, arithmetic, algebra to simple equations, and the first two books of Euclid. Application for admission to the examination should be made to the Principal on or before the 25th June. Candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination of the University, or who have passed that examination in the subjects of English and mathematics, and also those candidates who passed the qualifying examination held at the Presidency College on the 29th March, will be admitted without further test. The monthly fee in the Overseer class is Rs. 3, and an admission fee of Rs. 5 will also be charged.
4. Mechanical apprentices will, after a six months' period of probation, be bound by indenture for five years to the Superintendent of the Workshops. They will be boarded and lodged on the College premises; and the charge for board and tuition will be, for European and Eurasian apprentices, up to 30 in number, Rs. 5 per mensem, and for native apprentices, up to 40 in number, Rs. 3 per mensem. The number of European and Eurasian apprentices is already complete; but a few supernumerary apprentices will be admitted at the rate above stated, on special grounds for the concession being shown. Beyond these limits, students will be admitted as apprentices on payment of the full charges for boarding, which in the case of European and Eurasian students are estimated at Rs. 15 per mensem, and of native students at Rs. 7 per mensem. No other fee will be charged to apprentices of this class.
5. Ten junior scholarships, tenable for two years in the Engineer classes of the College, will be awarded to those students who have taken the highest places in the University examinations.
6. Ten scholarships of the value of Rs. 7 a month, tenable for three and a half years in the Overseer class, will be awarded to those candidates who may take, or have already taken, the highest places in the qualifying examination of the class. Those students who join the Overseer class with the University Entrance certificate will also be regarded as candidates for these scholarships.
7. As far as the accommodation will permit, students in the Engineer and Overseer classes, whether European or native, will be allowed to reside on the premises. European and Eurasian students of these classes will be required to pay the full charge for messing, all arrangements for which will be made by the Superintendent of the Workshops. Native students residing on the premises will make arrangements among themselves for messing, under rules to be approved by the Superintendent. Accommodation for 200 native students is now ready.

A. W. CROFT, *Director of Public Instruction.*

The 10th June 1880.

Department Public Works—Half-yearly Examination.

THE half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 2nd August 1880, and the following days. Applications with fees for admission to the examination are required to be filed before the 15th of July 1880. Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government Service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for Fourth Grade Accountantships are to appear for examination:—

Agra, Ajmere, Amedabad, Allahabad, Akyab, Boloram, Howrah, Durbhunga, Darjeeling, Indore, Jabalpure, Lucknow, Lahore, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Abu, Meerut, Nagpore, Neemuch, Rawulpindi, Rangoon, Shillong, and Simla.

Candidates for the Accountant's Examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

S. F. DOWNING, *Principal, Government Engineering College, Howrah.*
HOWRAH, the 12th June 1880.

Junior Scholarships.

It is hereby notified that, under the orders of the Government of Bengal, dated 3rd February 1876, sanctioning a redistribution of the Junior Scholarships as allotted under the orders contained in the resolution dated the 5th October 1872, 7 Junior Scholarships of the Second Grade and 13 of the Third Grade were allotted to the Presidency Division, to be awarded on the results of the ensuing December examination.

2. The Second Grade Scholarships will be awarded to those candidates who stand first in order in the divisional list, irrespective of districts.

3. The Third Grade Scholarships will be distributed among the different districts of the division as follows:—

24-Pergunnahs	...	4	Jessore	...	4
Nuddea	...	3	Moorshedabad	...	2

J. MONRO,
Offg. Commissioner

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 614B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1877-78 and 1878-79, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 1st July 1880, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,700 chests, viz.—

Behar Opium	...	...	...	...	Chests.
Benares	„	...	...	...	2,350
					2,350
Total					4,700

2. The general conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 2nd December 1879, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 6th and 16th July 1880 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 6th July 1880, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Friday, the 16th July 1880.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium, will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

DATES.	Behar, about chests.	Benares, about chests.	Total, about chests.
On or about Monday, 2nd August 1880	2,350	2,350	4,700
Ditto Thursday, 2nd September „	2,350	2,350	4,700
Ditto Monday, 4th October „	2,350	2,350	4,700
Ditto Thursday, 4th November „	2,350	2,350	4,700
Ditto Wednesday, 1st December „	2,350	2,350	4,700
Total	11,750	11,750	23,500

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

A. FORBES, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 25th May 1880.

NOTIFICATION.

FROM and after the 1st July 1880, every application for outward entry under Section 61 of Act VIII of 1878, for a British ship of 150 tons burthen and upwards, not being a coasting vessel within the meaning of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), must contain a statement in writing, signed by the person applying for entry, of the distances in feet and inches between the centre of the load-line disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's deck which is above such centre. If default is made in delivering such statement, the entry outwards of the vessel may be refused under Section 35 of Act VII of 1880.

The Master of every British ship which is a coasting vessel within the meaning of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) shall once in every twelve months, immediately before the ship proceeds to sea, furnish to the Collector of Sea Customs a statement in writing of the distances in feet and inches between the centre of the load-line disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ships' decks which is above that centre, and in the event of any renewal or alteration of the disc, shall send or deliver notice in writing of such renewal or alteration, together with a statement in writing of the distances between the centre of the disc and the upper edge of each of the deck-lines as aforesaid.

J. D. MACLEAN, *Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 22nd June 1880.

Statement showing the Importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs duty on the 15th June 1880.

	Government golahs.	Private golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Punga	3,96,838	.....	2,64,433	6,61,271
French Kurkutch	23,048	.....	.....	23,048
Italian ditto	29,840	.....	.....	29,840
Bombay ditto	25,379	.....	.....	25,379
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kur- kutch and Muscat Rock ...	3,19,435	.....	71,618	3,91,053
Cadiz Kurkutch	7,344	.....	.....	7,344
Total	8,01,884	.....	3,36,051	11,37,935

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

J. D. MACLEAN, *Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 22nd June 1880.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1880.

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Part IA is not sent to officers receiving the *Gazette of India*.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal,
the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 3263A.

GENERAL.—*The 19th June 1880.*—Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, Assistant Settlement Officer, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 22nd June 1880.—Baboo Surya Kumar Das is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector for employment in the Dearah Survey and Settlement, with effect from the 1st April 1880.

Baboo Shosee Bhoosan Dutt is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector for employment in the Dearah Survey and Settlement, with effect from the 1st April 1880.

The 23rd June 1880.—The Sub-Divisional Officer of Madaripore, in the district of Furreedpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

The services of Mr. C. S. Bayley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Barh Division of the Patna district, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.

Baboo Shiba Prosonno Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Raneeunge, in the district of Burdwan, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

Baboo Shiba Prosonno Sen is transferred to the Midnapore district, and is posted to the Contai division of that district.

Shaik Mahomed Abdurrauf, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Burdwan Division, is posted to the Raneeunge division of the Burdwan district.

The 24th June 1880.—Mr. W. Heysham, Junior, is appointed temporarily to be a Deputy Collector for the purpose of taking up land required for the extension of the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway from Sonarpore to Mugrah, and is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

The services of Mr. Heysham, Junior, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, of this Government.

The 25th June 1880.—Moulvi Mohamed Abdul Kadir, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 4, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 19th April last.

The 26th June 1880.—The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier reported his departure from India on furlough on the 9th instant.

The 28th June 1880.—Mr. H. B. Beames, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Lalbagh division of the district of Moorshedabad, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

Baboo Otool Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Jungypore division of the district of Moorshedabad, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

The 29th June 1880.—Baboo Dwarka Nath Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 5th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 7th ultimo is cancelled.

Moulvi Fuzlul Karim, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring land required for the Begooserai embankment in the district of Monghyr.

REGISTRATION.—*The 28th June 1880.*—Baboo Protapa Chandra Ghosha, District Registrar of Assurances and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta, is allowed leave for ten days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 9th instant.

Baboo Nilmoney Dey is appointed to act as District Registrar of Assurances and as Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Protapa Chandra Ghosha, or until further orders.

EDUCATION.—*The 23rd June 1880.*—Baboo Sagur Chandra Chukervarti, B.A., Head Master of the Pooree Zillah School, is appointed to be Secretary to the District School Committee of Pooree, *vice* Baboo Khired Chandra Roy Chowdhury.

The 24th June 1880.—Mr. S. Robson, M.A., Professor, Dacca College, is appointed to be a Professor in the Patna College.

Mr. W. B. Livingstone is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Fourth Class of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the date of his appointment as Officiating Principal of the Berhampore College.

The 28th June 1880.—Mr. J. R. Hand, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a member of, and Secretary to, the District School Committee of Shahabad, *vice* Mr. F. H. Harding.

OPIMUM.—*The 18th June 1880.*—Mr. G. Nicholson is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment, *vice* Mr. H. Kinlock, resigned.

The 19th June 1880.—Surgeon-Major J. J. Durant, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent, Benares, is allowed leave for forty-four days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th proximo.

With the permission of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Dr. P. J. Freyer is appointed to act, in addition to his duties under that Government, as Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent, Benares, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. J. J. Durant, or until further orders.

FOREST.—*The 21st June 1880.*—Mr. E. Fuchs, Assistant Conservator of Forests, in charge of the Teesta division, is allowed leave for three months, under paragraph 22 of the Forest Department Code, with effect from the 1st July 1880.

Mr. J. C. McDonell, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Darjeeling division, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, to have charge of the Teesta division during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. Fuchs, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.—*The 15th June 1880.*—The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to be an *ex-officio* member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Doomka.

The 19th June 1880.—Mr. J. P. Cleghorn, C.E., Assistant Engineer, Contai sub-division, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Contai, in the district of Midnapore, *vice* Mr. J. L. M. Thompson, transferred.

Assistant Surgeon Norendro Nath Gupta, Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, Darjeeling Circle, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-one days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 29th June 1880.—Assistant Surgeon Bany Madub Dass, attached to the Bettich Charitable Dispensary and sub-division in Chumparun, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 8th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 20th April 1880 is cancelled.

Assistant Surgeon Nobin Chunder Ghose, in charge of the Julpigoree Dispensary, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th July next, or from any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon Nrendro Chundra Mukhopadhyay having returned to duty on the 24th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 9th February last is cancelled.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 14th June 1880.*—Baboo Joykissen Sen, Native Physician, is appointed to be a Commissioner of the Municipality of Baraset, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, *vice* Baboo Amrita Lal Rai.

The undermentioned gentlemen are re-appointed to be Commissioners of the above Municipality:—

Baboo Amrita Lal Basu. | Baboo Cally Das Bhattacharjee.
Baboo Gouri Sunkar Ghosal.

The Lieutenant-Governor approves the re-election, by the Commissioners of the above Municipality, of Baboo Amrita Lal Basu to be their Vice-Chairman for the year 1880-81.

The 15th June 1880.—The Lieutenant-Governor approves the re-election, by the Commissioners of the Dinagepore Municipality, of Mr. A. Burooah, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to be their Vice-Chairman for the year 1880-81.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Commissioners of the Municipality of Meherpore, in the district of Nuddea:—

Baboo Aughore Nath Bose, Pleader.
„ Rajendralal Roy, Head Clerk, Small Cause Court.
„ Rameshur Dutta, Talookdar.

Baboo Jadoo Nath Mozoomdar is re-appointed to be a Commissioner of the above Municipality.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Commissioners of the Municipality of Noakholly:—

• Baboo Shama Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
„ Tarak Chandra Guha, Pleader.

The undermentioned gentlemen are re-appointed to be Commissioners of the above Municipality:—

Baboo Guru Nath Sein. | Munshi Tamizuddin.

The Lieutenant-Governor approves the re-election, by the Commissioners of the above Municipality, of Mr. T. Lyons, Officiating Civil Medical Officer, to be their Vice-Chairman for the year 1880-81.

The 17th June 1880.—The Lieutenant-Governor approves the election, by the Commissioners of the Nyeahatty Municipality, of Baboo Ram Lal Dutta, M.A., B.L., to be their Vice-Chairman for the year 1880-81.

The 19th June 1880.—Baboo Shib Chunder Shome, Head Master of the Beerbhoom Government School, is re-appointed to be a Commissioner of the Municipality of Sooree, in the district of Beerbhoom.

The 22nd June 1880.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Commissioners of the Municipality of Chittagong:—

Hajee Abdool Maloom.
Mr. Louis St. Helaire.
„ W. B. Lowry.
Baboo Madhub Chunder Roy, Executive Engineer.
Mr. G. M. M. Ridsdale, District Superintendent of Police.

The undermentioned gentlemen are re-appointed to be Commissioners of the above Municipality:—

Moulvi Abdalla Khan. | Baboo Nityananda Roy.
• Baboo Kanta Prosad Hazaree. | Moulvi Zakir Ali Chowdry.

ROAD CESS.—*The 28th June 1880.*—Mr. W. J. Kilby, District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to be a member of the District Road Cess Committee of Lohardugga, *vice* Mr. H. Dawson.

Dr. J. A. Greene, Civil Medical Officer, is appointed to be a member of the District Road Cess Committee of Tipperah, *vice* Baboo Bhoirab Chandra Chatterjee.

Baboo Gour Dass Basak, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a member of the District Road Cess Committee of Tipperah, *vice* Baboo Kali Krishna Chowdry, resigned.

The following notifications are republished from the *Assam Gazette*:—

No. 150.—*The 9th June 1880.*—Mr. A. J. Primrose, c.s., Assistant Commissioner, Second Grade, is appointed to officiate in the First Grade from the 23rd April to the 13th May 1880.

Mr. F. St. Clair Grimwood, c.s., Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, is appointed to officiate in the Second Grade, *vice* Mr. A. J. Primrose, for the same period.

No. 151.—*The 11th June 1880.*—Privilege leave of absence for one month and sixteen days, under Section 18, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. J. B. Goad, District Superintendent of Police, Lakhimpur, with effect from the 9th March 1880.

No. 153.—*The 14th June 1880.*—In continuation of the Notification No. 263, dated the 5th November 1879, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 8th November 1879, it is hereby notified that Mr. C. A. Soppitt, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, was on special duty till the 14th June 1880.

No. 154.—Mr. C. A. Soppitt, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, on return from special duty, is transferred to the district of Darrang.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th June 1880.—The following rules for the grant of certificates of competency as First and Second Class Engineers under the Indian Acts, are published for general information.

For a Certificate of Competency as a First Class Engineer.

To be added to Rule A, published at page 1163 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th August 1877—

For Inland Steamers under Act I of 1868.—He must have served for not less than one year in the capacity of a Second Class Engineer with a Second Class Engineer's certificate, or in a higher capacity.

To be added at the end of the rules—

Any one who has passed as a First Class Engineer for home trade ships will be considered to be qualified as a First Class Engineer for inland steamers.

For a Certificate of Competency as a Second Class Engineer.

To be substituted for Rule A, published at page 428 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th May 1878—

For Home Trade ships under Act I of 1859.—A candidate must be twenty-one years of age. He must have served an apprenticeship to an Engineer of four years in England or five years in India, and prove that during the period of his apprenticeship he has been employed on the making and repairing of engines. Or, if he has not served an apprenticeship, he must prove that for not less than three years, if in England, or five if in India, he has been employed as a journeyman or master-hand in some Factory or Workshop on the making or repairing of engines. In either case, he must also have served two years thereafter as an engineer or engine-driver, one year of the two having been spent at sea on the engineer staff of a seagoing steamer, or he must have served at least five years at sea on the engineer staff of a seagoing steamer.

For Inland Steamers under Act I of 1868.—He must have served an apprenticeship to an Engineer of four years in England, or five years in India, and prove that during the period of his apprenticeship, he has been employed on the making and repairing of engines. Or, if he has not served an apprenticeship, he must prove that for not less than five years he has been employed as a journeyman or master-hand in some factory or workshop on the making or repairing of engines. In either case, he must also have served two years thereafter as an engine-driver.

To follow rule H of the rules published at page 1163 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 29th August 1879.

Any one who has passed as a Second Class Engineer for home-trade ships will be considered to be qualified as a Second Class Engineer for inland steamers.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 25 of the Chota Nagpore Tenures Act, II (B.C.) of 1869.

The 19th June 1880.—It is hereby notified that the registers of Bhuinhari and other

Pergunnah Kasmar	... 1 village.
Ditto Karra	... 3 villages.
Ditto Busia	... 29 ditto.
Ditto Doesa	... 13 ditto.
Ditto Ardhi	... 6 ditto.
Ditto Aringi	... 10 ditto.
Ditto Korame	... 8 ditto.
Ditto Khukra	... 36 ditto.
Ditto ditto	... 11 ditto.

tenures in the villages belonging to the marginally named pergunnahs of the Chota Nagpore Estate, Lohardugga district, prepared under the provisions of Section 5 of Act II (B.C.) of 1869, having been finally revised and corrected in accordance with the decisions and orders of the Special Commissioner and the Commissioner of the division under the aforesaid

Act, have been confirmed by the Commissioner of the division on the 19th June 1880.

2. It is further declared, agreeably to the provisions of Section 26 of the aforesaid Act, that the confirmation of the Commissioner of the division notified above having thus been published, the registers shall be conclusive evidence of all matters recorded therein.

and from and after this publication of the confirmation of the register relating to any village, no evidence shall be received that any lands in such village not mentioned in such register are of Bhuihari or Manjhus tenure.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th June 1880.—It is hereby notified, under Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act (Act VII of 1878), that the tract of land in the Hazareebagh district, which, in notification of 26th May 1879, it was proposed to constitute a reserved forest, shall from the 1st July 1880 be a Reserved Forest under the said Act. The boundary of the said tract is as follows:—

North.—The boundary between the Gya and Hazareebagh districts, from a stream running in a south-west direction to the east of Bisneeteeur to the point where the boundary between pergunnahs Kodermah and Khurruckdiha meets the Gya district boundary.

East.—The boundary between pergunnahs Kodermah and Khurruckdiha, from the above point to a point about half a mile south of Phootlihi river.

South.—A demarcated line in a direction slightly south of east to the source of the river which rises at Phulwariya, and then that river.

West.—The same river, then a demarcated line, first north, then north-east, then north, and then north-east again to the river near Bisneeteeur, and then that river.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th June 1880.—It is hereby notified that Tarini Charan Adhikari, late Sheristadar in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, has been dismissed the service for criminal breach of trust as a public servant, and is declared disqualified for future employment under Government in any capacity. The following descriptive roll of the man is published for general information:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name, with name of father.	Height, description, and other distinguishing mark.	Age.	Religion and caste.	Residence.	Occupation before dismissal.
Tarini Charan Adhikari, son of Chunder Mohun Adhikari.	Complexion brown; hair and moustache grey; eyes sunk and small; constitution strong; inoculation marks on both fore-arms; height 5 feet 7 inches.	54 years.	Brahmin ...	Naricha, thana Bishenpore, district Bankoora.	Sheristadar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Chota Nagpore.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd June 1880.—In continuation of the notifications of the 18th August 1879, 22nd December 1879, and 12th January 1880, published respectively at pages 841, 1259, and 41 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th August 1879, 24th December 1879, and 14th January 1880, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions, under the provisions of Section 7 of Act XII of 1875, the following revised scale of fees for the storage of gunpowder in the Moyapore Magazine:—

Scale.

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Delivery-order on sporting powder, per lb	0	0 6
(2) Ditto, on blasting powder, do.	0	0 6
(3) Godown-rent on all cases of powder and ammunition at the rate of one pie per lb per mensem.			

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th June 1880.—The following amended rule to be substituted for Rule 4 of the Rules for the Examination of Engineers of Vessels, published at page 1237 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th September 1877, is published for general information:—

4. If the applicant passes, he will receive form EXN16 from the Examiners, on which he will get his certificate of competency with his testimonials from the Port Officer. If the applicant fails, half the fee will be returned to him by the clerk on his producing form EXN17, which will be given him by the Examiners. Applicants may be re-examined *de novo* after a lapse of two months.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st June 1880.—Under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act III of 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the removal of the head-quarters of the office of the Joint Sub-Registrar of Kaliyaganj, in the district of Jessore, from Kaliyaganj to Barabazar. The change will take effect from the 1st July 1880.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th June 1880.—Under Section 3, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has granted a license to Munshi Abdur Rushid, authorizing him, with effect from the 25th April last, to register Mahomedan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Mahomedan Registrar within the police stations of Perozepore, Mutharee, and Sarupkati, in the Perozepore sub-division of the Backergunge district, during the absence, on leave, of Munshi Mahommud Rushid, or until further orders.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

(LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.)

The 28th June 1880.

No. 115.—*Declaration under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India in supersession of the Declaration dated the 14th September 1875, which was published at page 1153 of the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 15th idem.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a road from Rajbari to Furreedpore, starting from a point on the Jessore Road at the village of Brahmanakanda in pergunnah Havili, to the village of Alladipur in pergunnah Dhuldi, zillah Furreedpore, running from south-east to north-west, and passing through the villages of Brahmanakanda, Raghunandanpur, Komorpur, Bahardia, Komorpur II, Chundipur, Rajapur, Shibrampur, Kacharikandi, Shibrampur II, Barokhada, Chandpur, Majlishpur, Bhobanipur, Nijkandi, Nimtala Alladipur, Ujantilla Alladipur, Chur Alladipur, Bhur Alladipur, Alladipur Nigpara, Khankanapur, Tarapara, Durpanarainpur, Futtehpur, Rahimpur, Ramchandrapur, Kalyanpur, and Alladipur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, about 13 miles and 420 yards in length, and about 180 feet in breadth, measuring, more or less, 191 acres 3 roods and 27 poles, equivalent to, more or less, 580 bigahs 11 cottahs and 1 chittack of standard measurement, is required within the aforesaid villages of Brahmanakanda Raghunandanpur, Komorpur, Bahardia, Komorpur II, Chundipur, Rajapur, Shibrampur, Kacharikandi, Shibrampur II, Barokhada, Chandpur, Majlishpur, Bhobanipur, Nijkandi, Nimtala Alladipur, Ujantilla Alladipur, Chur Alladipur, Bhur Alladipur, Alladipur Nigpara, Khankanapur, Tarapara, Durpanarainpur, Futtehpur, Rahimpur, Ramchandrapur, Kalyanpur, and Alladipur. This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 116.—*Declaration under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for constructing, widening, and raising the road from Modafergunge running westward to Hajigunge, in the villages of Modafergunge, in pergunnah Homnabad, of Lakhipur, Pachpara, Badurpore, Dumuria, Chandpur, Shanandpura, Jogotpur, Chagrah, Rosulpore, Kakurtolah, Baniachang, Soara, Boida, Dogachia, Rarah, and Raypara in pergunnah Mehar, and of Warup, Anattipur, Kangaish or Aligunge, and Toragur in pergunnah Tora, situated in thanas Laksham and Hajigunge, zillah Tipperah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land varying from 19 to 120 feet in breadth, more or less, and about 14 miles in length, measuring, more or less, 276 bigahs of standard measurement, is required within the aforesaid villages of Modafergunge, Lakhipur, Pachpara, Badurpore, Dumuria, Chandpur, Shanandpura, Jogotpur, Chagrah, Rosulpore, Kakurtolah, Baniachang, Soara, Boida, Dogachia, Rarah, Raypara, Warup, Anattipur, Kangaish or Aligunge, and Toragur.

2. This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

(COMMUNICATIONS.)

No. 117.—*Declaration under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the protection of the Darjeeling Hill Cart Road in the village of Gyabari, pergunnah Kurseong, zillah Darjeeling, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring, more or less, 85 acres 1 perch of standard measurement, and bounded on the north by the Upper Darjeeling Hill Cart Road; on the south by the Lower Darjeeling Hill Cart Road; on the east by the Jhora marked AA on the plan; and on the west by the Seeba Khola Jhom, is required within the aforesaid village of Gyabari.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

• A plan of the land can be seen at the Office of the Resident Engineer, Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company, Limited, at Kurseong.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 29th June 1880.

No. 118.—*Notifications*.—The following notifications by the Government of India in the Public Works Department are republished for information:—

"No. 202, dated 24th June 1880.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 199, dated 18th June 1880, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the establishment of Superintending Engineers of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st June 1880:—

From Class III to Class II.

Major J. M. McNeile, R.E., Bengal, Officiating in Assam.

No. 204, dated 25th June 1880.—In supersession of that portion of Notification No. 110, dated 8th April 1880, relating to Major F. G. Oldham, R.E., that officer is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Major Westmorland.

No. 208, dated 25th June 1880.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 37, dated 30th January 1880, transferring Mr. A. Grant, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, from the Military Works Branch to Bengal,—for Bengal read the Punjab.

Baboo Krishna Chundra Bandopadhyaya, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, is transferred from the Punjab to Bengal."

No. 119.—*Promotions*.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Engineer Establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1880:—

To Executive Engineer, First Grade.

Mr. D. Scott, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Dacca Division.

" A. J. Hughes, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Gunduck Division.

" T. H. Wickes, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Assistant Secretary and Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Bengal.

To Executive Engineer, Second Grade.

Mr. W. H. Nightingale, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, First Calcutta Division.

" J. H. Apjohn, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, on furlough.

Baboo Madhub Chunder Roy, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Chittagong Division.

Mr. T. Beatty, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Nuddea Rivers Division.

" R. B. Buckley, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, on furlough.

To Executive Engineer, Third Grade.

Mr. C. E. Livesay, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Brahmince-Byturnee Division.

" P. B. Roberts, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.

" W. Connan, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Bhagulpore Division.

" W. H. King, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, who has not yet joined from the Military Works Branch.

" G. W. Faulkner, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Brahmince-Byturnee Division.

" J. W. Johnson, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Hazaribagh Division.

" W. B. Christie, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Darjeeling Division.

To Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

Mr. C. J. K. Watson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Buxar Division.

" A. Monies, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Eastern Sone Division.

" A. Hayès, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Cossye Division.

" J. P. Cleghorn, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Cossye Division.

" A. J. P. Jones, } Assistant Engineers, Second Grade, who have not yet joined from

" G. Hørnle, } the Military Works Branch.

" T. M. L. Thompson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Arrah Division.

Baboo Aughore Nath Mookerjee, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Julpigoree Division.

Mr. A. G. Bremner, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Julpigoree Division.

" J. R. Swinden, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Buxar Division.

T. H. WICKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. W. Dept.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

The 25th June 1880.

No. 88.—*Notification*.—Mr. C. Taylor, Officiating Assistant Secretary to this Branch, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 7th June 1880, and the Departmental Standard on the 19th idem.

C. TAYLOR,

Offg. Asst. Secy., for Joint.-Secy.

to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.,

Irrigation Branch.

[Fourth Publication.]

IRRIGATION.

Dated 7th June 1880.

DRAFT RULES PROPOSED UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1876.

No. 76. Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 99 of Act III (B.C.) of 1876, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the publication of the following rules for the Orissa Canals.

H. C. LEVINGE,

*Jt.-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.*

RULES UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1876.

PART I.

Of Supply.

Rule 1.—Canal water will be supplied on written applications at the rates and on the conditions to be hereafter stated. (Section 74, Act III of 1876.)

Rule 2.—All applications must be made in forms which may be obtained free of cost at the Canal Revenue Offices. (Appendices A and B.)

Rule 3.—Applications for water will be received by the Deputy Revenue Superintendents or their duly authorized subordinates at the various circle and branch circle offices.

Rule 4.—Any Deputy Superintendent may refuse an application if he thinks it would not be to the interest of Government to comply with it. This discretion will be vested in the Deputy Superintendents only. Other canal revenue officers authorized to receive applications must refer for orders all doubtful cases to the Deputy Superintendent in charge of their respective circles.

PART II.

Rates and Conditions of Supply.

Rule 5.—The rates chargeable per acre for the different descriptions of crops have been fixed up to the end of November 1882, and are as follow:—

Crop.	Flow.			Lift.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>First Rice.</i>						
For the whole irrigable and rice cultivated area of any village if applied for up to expiration of sanctioned rates ...	1	8	0	1	0	0
For any fractional area of any village or for other term...	3	0	0	2	0	0
<i>Second Rice.</i>						
For dry-weather or rubbee crops for dalwa rice ...	1	8	0	1	0	0
For cotton, tobacco, haldi, ginger, wheat, vegetables, indigo, and all garden produce ...	2	0	0	1	8	0
For linseed, oilseed, dāl, and all pulses	1	0	0	0	10	0
<i>Third Rice.</i>						
For sugarcane ...	6	0	0	4	0	0
<i>Fourth Rice.</i>						
For filling tanks Re 1 per 10,000 cubic feet.						

Rule 6.—Applications for water for the irrigation of rice crops at Rs. 1-8 per acre "flow" and Re. 1 "lift" must be signed by all the cultivators holding rice culturable and irrigable lands in the villages mentioned in the applications, and the names of the villages adjoining that in respect of which the application is made must be specified at the back of the applications.

Rule 7.—Applications for water at Rs. 3 "flow" and Rs. 2 "lift" irrigation must be signed by all those cultivating in the specific portion of the villages applied for. At the back of such applications should be entered the names and boundaries of the *chaks* or plots for which water is required.

Rule 8.—The provisions of Rule 7 will apply to all applications for water for sugarcane and dry-weather crops.

Rule 9.—Applications under Rules 6, 7, and 9 will not be deemed complete until all the signatures of intending irrigators have been obtained, and water may be refused by the Deputy Superintendent until all the signatures shall have been obtained. Those who cannot write must affix their marks.

Rule 10.—All applicants should have distinctly explained to them the terms of the agreement at the head of their applications. The assessments made will be on the areas actually irrigable or irrigated and cultivated by applicants, and not on the areas as stated by them.

Rule 11.—Separate applications must be given in respect of each description of crop mentioned in the statement attached to Rule 5.

Rule 12.—The Deputy Superintendent may refuse to comply with the application of any village from the cultivators of which any arrears of water-rates are due, until such time as the arrears are paid.

PART III.

Of the Procedure for the Disposal of Applications for Water.

Rule 13.—On receipt of an application for water it should be dated and initialled by the receiving officer and entered in the register of applications (Register No. I). The officer receiving it, or his duly authorized subordinate, will then proceed to ascertain by local enquiry and the aid of survey maps, or by actual measurement, the following particulars regarding the lands mentioned in the applications:—

- (1) Whether canal supply can be given.
- (2) Whether the particulars as to areas and boundaries as given in the application are correct.
- (3) Whether, with reference to the situation of the lands and areas applied for, it is to the interest of Government to comply with the application.

PART I.]

Rule 14.—After ascertaining by survey maps or actual measurement, and recording on the application the areas being or to be irrigated, the enquiring officer shall prepare a permit to supply water in the form prescribed in Appendix C for despatch to the supplying officer. A copy of the permit may, if wished, be made over to the applicants.

Rule 15.—Should the enquiring officer be of opinion that the areas applied for cannot be irrigated, or that the application should not for other reasons be sanctioned, he will submit his report with all the papers of the case for the consideration of the Deputy Superintendent.

Rule 16.—It shall be at the discretion of the Deputy Superintendent to grant supply of water to any village or villages for which applications for water may have been received without waiting for the completion of any local enquiry or measurement.

Rule 17.—The manner in which any application may be finally disposed of should be briefly stated in the column of remarks in Register No. I.

Rule 18.—When an application for water has been finally disposed of, either by an order to supply water or otherwise, it should be forwarded to the head office, where it will be registered in detail in the register of leases (Register No. II).

PART IV.

Of Water Distribution to Applicants.

Rule 19.—Village channels have been constructed and are maintained by Government for the purpose of leading water to some convenient point or points within the boundaries of certain villages; and wherever such channels exist, canal water shall, if possible, be supplied from them to all applicants by the Superintending Engineer, his Executive Engineers, and their subordinates.

Rule 20.—Where no village channels exist in which supply can be given, applicants shall be directed to construct such village channels, and may be required to irrigate their areas, and supply may be withheld until proper channels are made.

Rule 21.—Canal officers shall give every assistance to applicants in laying out and aligning village channels, and every effort must be made to induce villagers to construct their own channels.

Rule 22.—The complete control and custody of all irrigation sluices shall rest in the Superintending Engineer and the Executive Engineers subordinate to him; but it shall be competent to any of these officers, by an order in writing, to transfer the control and custody of any sluice to any person deemed fit to take charge thereof.

Rule 23.—All questions as to priority of right to take water, and all disputes regarding the quantity and regulation of supply, shall be determined by the Executive Engineer. It shall be competent to this officer, at his discretion, to close entirely such channels and outlets as he may deem expedient to ensure proper rotation of supply to all applicants, and no claims for compensation for such closure shall lie.

Rule 24.—Applicants whose applications may have been sanctioned shall as far as possible be supplied at any time during the growth of the crop mentioned in their applications: but no applicant for water for a rice crop can claim a full supply before the 15th of June.

Rule 25.—Cultivators shall embank the field to which water is supplied, so that the water shall not run to waste or flow unnecessarily on land not entitled to irrigation.

Rule 26.—Where water is appropriated in an unauthorized manner, by cutting canal, distributary or village channel banks, or by opening sluices or shoots fixed in such banks, or by cutting or neglecting to keep in repair the boundaries of fields to which water is supplied, and the person by whose act or neglect such appropriation has ensued cannot be identified, all lands deriving benefit shall be liable to twice the ordinary charge, or such other charge, not being less than the ordinary rate, as the Deputy Superintendent of Canal Revenue may determine.

PART V.

Of Realization of Water-rates.

Rule 27.—Any person appointed as a Collector under section 82 of the Act shall receive sunnuds of appointment in Form D for each village from which he agrees to collect, and he will be entitled to receive commission at the rate of 5 per cent. on all sums paid by him to Government on or before such dates as may be stated in his sunnuds of appointment. The person appointed Collector shall usually be a nominee of the cultivators from whom water-rates are due. No person appointed as Collector of water-rate shall be entitled to claim his commission until he has submitted such accounts as the Deputy Superintendent may prescribe.

Rule 28.—The Deputy Superintendent shall be at liberty to cancel any sunnud of appointment to collect, whenever such course appears advisable in the interest of Government or of the cultivators.

Rule 29.—Where no Collectors of water-rates are appointed, realizations will be made by the Canal Revenue Officers in charge of circles and by their authorized subordinates. The instructions embodied in Appendix E regarding collections must be read as part and parcel of these rules, and must be adhered to by all canal revenue subordinates.

Rule 30.—Demand statements of the water-rates due from each village will be issued from the Canal Revenue Office at least two months before such water-rates fall due. All demand statements will contain the names and residences of the cultivators from whom water-rates are due, the areas on which rates are payable, and amounts due from each ryot. Demand statements shall be served on the Collector, or if no Collector has been appointed, on some one of the principal applicants. General notice of such service shall be posted on some conspicuous part of each village, and shall specify dates of payment.

Rule 31.—The dates of payment of water-rates for the different crops shall be as follow:—

For rice	...	1st February.
„ sugarcane	...	1st June.
„ dalwa and other dry-weather crops	...	1st August.

All payments of water-rates shall be paid in one instalment.

PART VI.

Rule 32.—All objections and claims for remission shall be made to the Deputy Superintendent.

Rule 33.—Remissions of water-rates will be granted in whole or in part by the Deputy Superintendent on the following grounds:—

- (1) The total failure of supply.
- (2) Damage to crops caused by deficiency or delay in the supply of water, in consequence of some act or omission on the part of the supplying officer, and independent of any act or omission on the part of the applicants.
- (3) Damage caused by excess water under above restrictions.
- (4) Where it can be shown that no crop was grown as originally intended. Provided that no claim for remission shall be allowed unless made while the crops alleged to have been damaged are on the ground.

Rule 34.—Special cases for remission not coming under the above heads shall be reported to the Collector for orders.

Rule 35.—All orders passed on claims for remission shall be duly communicated to the parties concerned.

PART VII.

Of Miscellaneous Sources of Revenue.

Rule 36.—Written applications must be given on plain paper to the Deputy Superintendent or to his duly authorized subordinate by any person wishing to cultivate Government canal lands, catch fish, or farm or purchase any miscellaneous source of canal revenue. The rules and procedure for dealing with these applications

will be the same as those for dealing with applications for water, except that after necessary enquiry the applicant shall, if his demand be complied with, be called on to execute a kaboolyut, a *pattah* being made over to him.

Rule 37.—Leases for miscellaneous sources of revenue shall usually run for three or five years, at the discretion of the Deputy Superintendent, but all payments thereon shall be annual and payable on the 1st of June.

Rule 38.—A separate register (Register No. III) shall be maintained of all miscellaneous leases.

PART VIII.

Of Registers to be maintained under these Rules.

Rule 39.—The following registers shall be maintained by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent:—

Register No. I.—Register of applications.
Do. No. II.—Do. of water-rate leases (in head office only).

Register No. III.—Register of miscellaneous leases.

Register No. IV.—Daily cash-book.

Do. No. V.—Register of applications for remissions.

Register No. VI.—Register of persons appointed Collector under section 82.

Register No. VII.—Register of unauthorized irrigation.

Rule 40.—Register of all village channels shall be maintained by the Executive Engineers in such form as the Superintending Engineer may direct, and lists of all such registered village channels shall from time to time be supplied to the Deputy Superintendent.

FORM D.

Agreement to be taken from, and Sunnud given to, the person appointed under Part V, Rule 21.

AGREEMENT No.

I, A. B., of village , pergunnah

, having on the nomination of the lessees been appointed by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, under section 82, Act III of 1876, to collect the sum of Rs. on account of water-rates due on lease No. as specified therein, do hereby engage and promise as follows:—

1. I will not collect or take from any of the lessees any sum whatever over and above that specified in the lease without written authority from the Deputy Revenue Superintendent.

2. For every sum paid to me by any lessee, I will, at the time of payment, grant a receipt in such form as may be prescribed by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, and I will duly make over to the Deputy Revenue Superintendent or other duly authorized officer every sum received by me from every lessee.

3. On the day of , corresponding to (Uryah date), I will pay in to the Deputy Revenue Superintendent or other duly authorized officer the whole sum collected by me from the lessees, and if such sum be not the full amount due on the lease, my sunnud may be cancelled by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent. I will also give up the counterfoils of my receipt book, together with an account showing the total sum collected from, and the balance still due from, each ryot.

4. I shall be entitled to receive a commission of 5 per cent. on the total sum collected and paid in by me on or before the day of in full of the demand of each ryot, and shall not be entitled to any further remuneration whatever.

5. For a breach of any of the above conditions I will forfeit to the Secretary of State a sum not exceeding Rs. 500.

(Sd.) A. B.

SUNNUD No.

To A. B., of village , pergunnah

You are hereby appointed under section 82 of Act III (B.C.) of 1876 to collect the sums due on lease No. , in accordance with the terms of the agreement given by you, and which are detailed below:—

1. I will not collect or take from any of the lessees any sum whatever over and above that specified in the lease without written authority from the Deputy Revenue Superintendent.

2. For every sum paid to me by any lessee I will, at the time of payment, grant a receipt in such form as may be prescribed by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent, and I will duly make over to the Deputy Revenue Superintendent or other duly authorized officer every sum received by me from every lessee.

3. On the day of , corresponding to (Uryah date), I will pay in to the Deputy Revenue Superintendent or other duly authorized officer the whole sum collected by me from the lessees, and if such sum be not the full amount due on the lease, my sunnud may be cancelled by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent. I will also give up the counterfoils of my receipt book, together with an account showing the total sum collected from, and the balance still due from, each ryot.

4. I shall be entitled to receive a commission of 5 per cent. on the total sum collected and paid in by me on or before the day of in full of the demand of each ryot, and shall not be entitled to any further remuneration whatever.

5. For a breach of any of the above conditions I will forfeit to the Secretary of State a sum not exceeding Rs. 500.

Deputy Revenue Superintendent.

APPENDIX E.

The following rules are issued for the information and guidance of the Deputy Revenue Superintendents, tehsildars, and mohurirs :—

Rule 1.—As a rule all collections should be made by the tehsildar only, or by such other officer as may be in charge of a canal revenue circle.

Rule 2.—The tehsildar or officer in charge of a circle will as heretofore grant detail receipts for all collections made by him, will enter such collections as usual in his siha or No. IV Register, will remit all collections periodically to the head office in Cuttack, with detailed "challans" and counterfoils of all receipts granted. In addition to this, he will at the close of each month submit to the Deputy Superintendent in charge of his circle a detailed statement of all collections made by himself during the month. This will be simply a copy of all "siha" entries made by him, during the month, and an abstract statement of demands and collections in the subjoined form :—

Demands.			Rs.	A.	P.
Total demand in No. II	{ Previous balance	...	...
Register	{ Current month's assessment	...	...
Total demand in No. III	{ Previous balance	...	...
Register	{ Current month's assessment	...	...
Total	{ Previous balance	...	...
	{ Current month's assessment	...	...
Grand Total			...		

Collections.			Rs.	A.	P.
Total amount of collections received from ameen A.	{ Water-rates	...	...
	{ Miscellaneous	...	...
Total amount of collections received from mohurir B.	{ Water-rates	...	...
	{ Miscellaneous	...	...
Total amount of collections received from mohurir C.	{ Water-rates	...	...
	{ Miscellaneous	...	...
Total amount collected by myself.	{ Water-rates	...	...
	{ Miscellaneous	...	...
Total	{ Water-rates	...	...
	{ Miscellaneous	...	...
Grand Total			...		
Balance outstanding			...		

The tehsildar or officer in charge of a circle will also submit to the head office in Cuttack half-yearly returns of all outstanding balances. These returns will show in detail the amounts due from each defaulter. They will be checked and compared in the head office, and then forwarded to the Deputy Superintendent in charge of the canal to which they refer, and he will, when on tour of inspection, ascertain by personal enquiry from the alleged defaulters, as noted in such balance sheet, whether the sums due from them have been realized or not.

Rule 3.—Whenever it may be found necessary to employ ameens and mohurirs for collection work, the following system will be adopted :—

- (a) The tehsildar or officer in charge of the circle will remain at head-quarters.
- (b) The ameens and mohurirs collecting money will remit once or twice a week all their collections to the tehsildar's cutcherry. These remittances will be accompanied by a challan showing in gross the amounts remitted—
 - (1) under the head of water-rates, and (2) under miscellaneous, thus—

1877-78.						Rs.	A.	P.
Water-rates	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Total						100	0	0

and all the counterfoils of receipts granted by the collecting officer.

For the sums so remitted the collecting officer will obtain a receipt from the tehsildar or officer in charge of the tehsil cutcherry, and these receipts will as heretofore be posted into collecting officer's "siha" below dates of remittance, sufficient space being left for the purpose. Collecting ameens and mohurirs will keep up detail "sihas" showing the particulars of all sums collected and remitted to the tehsil cutcherry, and at the close of each month will forward their "sihas" to the Deputy Superintendent in charge, procuring from him a receipt for their monthly "siha" in the subjoined form :—

- (1) Dates between which collections noted in the "siha" were made.
- (2) Name of collecting officer.

- Rule 5.—Forms for tehsildars, ameen's, and mohurir's "sihas" will be issued in detached sheets of Alipore Jail paper; each sheet will be numbered and initialled by the Deputy Superintendent. Printed forms of "half-yearly" balance statements will be issued for the use of tehsildars or other officers in charge of circles. All receipts and counterfoils issued from the head office will bear the initials of the head clerk or head mohurir, and each volume will be separately numbered and paged.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

We, the undersigned cultivators of lands in mouzah , pergunnah , do hereby apply for canal water for years from No. canal, for all the rice-cultivated and irrigable areas in mouzah . We agree to pay for all the areas which may be ascertained, irrigable or irrigated, by enquiry and measurement, as per the demand statements issued on us by the Deputy Superintendent or his duly authorized subordinate on the dates and in the manner specified in the Canal Revenue Rules. We agree to abide by the measurements recorded in the Cadastral Survey Khassahs and by all the rules issued under the Canal Act. We also agree that in case we refuse to carry out this application when accepted, we shall be jointly and severally liable to the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Rs. as compensation. Under rule of Canal Rules we hereby appoint , pergunnah , as the person through whom we are willing to pay the amounts severally due from us.

[illegible]

Application for water for	crop at Rs.	per acre flow and Rs.	per acre lift.
1. For the purpose of growing sugarcane	100	100	100
2. For the purpose of growing cotton	100	100	100
3. For the purpose of growing wheat	100	100	100
4. For the purpose of growing rice	100	100	100
5. For the purpose of growing other crops	100	100	100

We, the undersigned, do hereby apply for canal water from No. _____ channel of the _____ canal for the areas noted in our application. We agree to pay whatever sum may become payable as per demand statements of Deputy Superintendent for all areas, irrigable or irrigated, within the chaks and boundaries noted at the back of this application, as ascertained by local enquiry and measurements. We agree to abide by Cadastral Survey measurements and by all the rules issued under the Canal Act. We also agree that in case we refuse to carry out this application, we shall be jointly and severally liable to the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Rs. _____, as compensation. Under rule _____ of the Canal Rules we hereby appoint _____, pergunnah _____, as the person through whom we are willing to pay the amounts severally due from us.

[illegible]

APPENDIX C.

The undermentioned area having applied for canal supply for years, please grant water from
No. channel to the areas and crops noted below, and record date of each watering on the
back of this permit.

NAMES OF ONE OR TWO OF THE APPLICANTS.	SITUATION AND AREAS OF LANDS FOR WHICH SUPPLY MAY BE GRANTED.						Crop for which supply may be granted.
	Situation.			Area.			
	Chak.	Village.	Pergh.	Acres.	Gts.	Bis.	

This to be prepared in duplicate whenever applicants may demand a copy.

RAILWAY.

Darjeeling, the 24th June 1880.

No. 158.—*Notification.*—Mr. W. M. Johnston, Traffic Superintendent, Tirhoot and Patna-Gya State Railways, availed himself, on the 5th June 1880, of the 15 months' leave on medical certificate granted him in notification No. 155 of 5th idem.

2. He was on subsidiary leave from 26th May to 4th June 1880, both days inclusive.

Darjeeling, the 25th June 1880.

No. 159.—*Notification.*—The following order, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information :—

The 15th June 1880.

No. 192.—To fill a vacancy existing in the Engineer establishment of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department the following promotion is made :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. E. G. J. McCudden ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank).	20th May 1880.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 26th June 1880.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, for the diversion of the foot-path from the Gurraah Bazar to the Gurraah Station, at mouzah Mohamayapore, pergunnah Medonmollo, zillah 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of land measuring, more or less, three bighas are required. The boundaries of the lands are as follows: Bounded on the north by the Canal surplus lands; on the east by the tenanted land of Kedar Nath Mondle; on the west by the tenanted land of Gopal Chunder Sardar; on the south by the tenanted lands of Kader Nath Mondle, Bama Bewa, Uttam Chunder Laskar, Nobin Chunder Laskar, Rassick Lal Mondle, Gobinda Chunder Sardar, Bhola Nath Mozoomdar, and Gopal Chunder Sardar.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 19th June 1880.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the Bhuddeshur extension of the East Indian Railway, with the river sidings in the villages of Bhuddeshur and Gyritty, pergunnahs Arsha and Boro, zillah Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two plots of land measuring, more or less, 89 beegahs 1 cottah of standard measurement, of which one plot, running from north to south, and measuring 26 beegahs 3 cottahs and 6 chittacks, more or less, is bounded on the north by the land already taken up for the work under declaration No. 91 of 15th of April 1878; on the west and south by village Gyritty; and on the east by the Grand Trunk Road at Gyritty; and the other plot running from south to north and measuring 62 beegahs 17 cottahs 10 chittacks, more or less, is bounded on the north by village Bhuddeshur; on the west by villages Bhuddeshur and Gyritty and the land already taken up for the work under the declaration above referred to; on the south by village Gyritty and the French territory at Gyritty; and on the east by river Hooghly below Bhuddeshur and Gyritty, are required within the aforesaid villages of Bhuddeshur and Gyritty.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

Dated 24th June 1880.

The following rule, passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is now published for general information.

By order,

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

It is ordered that the following rule be read and passed as a rule and order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the 15th day of July 1880:

Unless for special reasons otherwise ordered, a plaintiff who allows a suit, which might be transferred to the undefended list, to continue in the defended list, and to come on to be heard as a defended case, will, if successful in obtaining a decree with costs, be only allowed his costs on Scale 2 up to the time when he was in a position to apply for the transfer of the suit to the undefended list, and thereafter on Scale 1.

RICHARD GARTH.
 LOUIS S. JACKSON.
 CHARLES PONTIFEX.
 G. G. MORRIS.
 J. SEWELL WHITE.
 ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.

W. F. McDONELL.
 H. T. PRINSEP.
 A. WILSON.
 L. BROUGHTON.
 L. R. TOTTENHAM.
 ALEX. T. MACLEAN.

The 17th June 1880.

NOTIFICATION.

The following Resolution, passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is published for general information.

FORT WILLIAM, *the 28th June 1880.*

C. A. WILKINS,
Officiating Registrar.

RESOLUTION.

Any rule or practice under which stamp duty has been levied on applications made to the Court otherwise than under some express legislative enactment, or rule made by virtue of such enactment, is hereby rescinded and shall be discontinued.

RICHARD GARTH.
 LOUIS S. JACKSON.
 CHARLES PONTIFEX.
 G. G. MORRIS.
 J. SEWELL WHITE.
 ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.

W. F. McDONNELL.
 H. T. PRINSEP.
 A. WILSON.
 L. R. TOTTENHAM.
 L. BROUGHTON.
 ALEX. T. MACLEAN.

Sheriff's Office, the 26th May 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the year 1880 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Thursday, the First day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Sessions be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Sessions be present then and there to prosecute.

R. STEEL, Sheriff.

শরিফ অফিস, সন ১৮৮০ সাল ২৬মে মে।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুখে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোর্টদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তা জন্য আগামী সন ১৮৮০ সালের ১ জুলাই বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ালের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৮০ সালের চতুর্থ ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদির বিক্ষে কোর্টদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

আর, ফীল শরিফ।

TREASURY NOTICES.

BABOO GOUR DAS BYSAC, Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate, has been placed in charge of the Tipperah Treasury, *vice* Baboo Bogola Prossono Mozumdar, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

F. H. PELLEW, *Offg. Commissioner.*

DACCA COMM'R.'S OFFICE, the 16th June 1880.

BABOO SHAM MADHAB ROY, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of Hooghly treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

T. E. RAVENSHAW, *Commissioner.*

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., CHINSURAH, the 22nd June 1880.

MR. R. C. PERRY, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Treasury at Purneah, and is authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

By order of the Commissioner,

S. P. CHATTERJI, *Personal Assistant to Commissioner.*

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MOULVI ABDOL WAHAB has been placed in charge of the Dinagepore Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. ULICK BROWNE,

The 12th June 1880.

Commr. of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO JOGUT DURLHAB BYSACK has been temporarily placed in charge of the Jessore Treasury from the 27th April 1880, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

J. MONRO, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMM'R.'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVISION, CALCUTTA, the 7th June 1880.

COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. F. F. HANDLEY has been placed in charge of the Gya Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

DURGAGATI BANERJEA, *Personal Asst. to Commr., for Offg. Commr.*

PATNA COMM'R.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, the 14th June 1880.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO BHUGWAN CHUNDER SEN has been placed in charge of the Chumparun Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

DURGAGATI BANERJEA, *Personal Asst. to Commr., for Offg. Commr.*

PATNA COMM'R.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, the 19th June 1880.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO BHOOBUNESSUR SINGH has been placed in charge of the Durbhunga Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

DURGAGATI BANERJEA, *Personal Asst. to Commr., for Offg. Commr.*

PATNA COMM'R.'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, the 19th June 1880.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

Subordinate Educational Service.

The 22nd June 1880.—Moulvie Elahi Buksh, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bhagulpore (Class V), is transferred to Chumparun, *vice* Munshi Futteh Bahadur, transferred.

Baboo Bhugwan Prosad, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Monghyr (Class IV), is transferred to Bhagulpore, *vice* Moulvie Elahi Buksh, transferred.

Munshi Futteh Bahadur, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chumparun (Class VI), is transferred to Purneah, *vice* Baboo Dwarka Prosad, transferred.

Baboo Dwarka Prosad, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Purneah (Class VI), is transferred to Monghyr, *vice* Baboo Bhugwan Prosad, transferred.

The privilege leave of absence for twenty-seven (27) days granted to Moulvie Elahi Buksh, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bhagulpore (Class V), under orders of this office dated the 3rd June 1880, is cancelled.

The 24th June 1880.—The leave of absence for one (1) month under Section 4, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, granted to Baboo Akhay Kumar Mookerji, Second Master, Bankoora Zillah School (Class VI), under orders of this office dated the 21st April 1880, is cancelled.

The 25th June 1880.—Baboo Nil Mani Bhattacharjee, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Beerbhoom, is appointed to officiate in the Sixth Class, with effect from the 12th instant, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Dwarka Nath Banerji.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Dutt, Assistant Lecturer, Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College (Class V), is transferred to the Government Engineering College, Howrah, with effect from the 1st April 1880.

The 26th June 1880.—Baboo Hem Chunder Sen, B.A., Second Master, Ranchi Zillah School (Class VII), is allowed leave of absence for five months without pay, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it; and Baboo Rajendra Nath Banerjee, B.A., Second Master, Palamow School (Class VII), and now Officiating Head Master, Chybasa Zillah School (Class VI), is appointed to officiate for the absentee, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his temporary charge at Chybasa.

The 26th June 1880.—Baboo Nil Kantha Dutt, Third Master, Ranchi Zillah School, is appointed to act as Second Master of the same Institution, and to officiate in Class VII, until relieved by Baboo Rajendra Nath Banerji, B.A., during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Hem Chunder Sen, B.A.

A. W. CROFT, *Director of Public Instruction.*

Mary Carpenter Scholarships.

It is hereby notified that the Committee of the National Indian Association in London have renewed for the present year their grant for the award of "Mary Carpenter" Scholarships, to be competed for by girls in Bengal. The scholarships are five in number, and are tenable for one year; two of the annual value of Rs. 60, and three of the annual value of Rs. 48. They will be awarded by the Bengal Branch of the Association to female candidates passing at the Departmental Scholarship examinations, middle and lower, to be held next October.

One scholarship will be assigned to each of the five educational circles, namely, the Presidency, Western, Eastern, Rajshahye, and Behar Circles. A scholarship not taken up in one circle will be awardable in any other; candidates from Orissa having the first claim on a scholarship not taken up in the Rajshahye Division.

Candidates requiring further information should apply to the Inspector of Schools of the Circle, the Deputy Inspector of the district, and the Secretary to the District Committee.

A. W. CROFT, *Director of Public Instruction.*

Government Engineering College, Howrah.

1. The College will re-open on Monday, the 21st June.
2. Any student desiring to join the Engineer classes of the College should apply to the Principal, enclosing a copy of his Entrance or First Arts certificate. The monthly fee for these classes is Rs. 8, and an admission fee of Rs. 10 must be paid by each student before his name can be enrolled on the books of the College.
3. An examination for admission to the Overseer and to the Mechanical Apprentice classes will be held at the College on Monday, 28th June. The subjects of examination are English, arithmetic, algebra to simple equations, and the first two books of Euclid. Application for admission to the examination should be made to the Principal on or before the 25th June. Candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination of the University, or who have passed that examination in the subjects of English and mathematics, and also

those candidates who passed the qualifying examination held at the Presidency College on the 29th March, will be admitted without further test. The monthly fee in the Overseer class is Rs. 3, and an admission fee of Rs. 5 will also be charged.

4. Mechanical apprentices will, after a six months' period of probation, be bound by indenture for five years to the Superintendent of the Workshops. They will be boarded and lodged on the College premises; and the charge for board and tuition will be, for European and Eurasian apprentices, up to 30 in number, Rs. 5 per mensem, and for native apprentices, up to 40 in number, Rs. 3 per mensem. The number of European and Eurasian apprentices is already complete; but a few supernumerary apprentices will be admitted at the rate above stated, on special grounds for the concession being shown. Beyond these limits, students will be admitted as apprentices on payment of the full charges for boarding, which in the case of European and Eurasian students are estimated at Rs. 15 per mensem, and of native students at Rs. 7 per mensem. No other fee will be charged to apprentices of this class.

5. Ten junior scholarships, tenable for two years in the Engineer classes of the College, will be awarded to those students who have taken the highest places in the University examinations.

6. Ten scholarships of the value of Rs. 7 a month, tenable for three and a half years in the Overseer class, will be awarded to those candidates who may take, or have already taken, the highest places in the qualifying examination of the class. Those students who join the Overseer class with the University Entrance certificate will also be regarded as candidates for these scholarships.

7. As far as the accommodation will permit, students in the Engineer and Overseer classes, whether European or native, will be allowed to reside on the premises. European and Eurasian students of these classes will be required to pay the full charge for messing, all arrangements for which will be made by the Superintendent of the Workshops. Native students residing on the premises will make arrangements among themselves for messing, under rules to be approved by the Superintendent. Accommodation for 200 native students is now ready.

The 10th June 1880.

A. W. CROFT, Director of Public Instruction.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The following changes in the Regulations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, are published for general information:—

The following foot-note has been appended to the marginal note to the Entrance Certificate (Appendix A):—

"It is in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognize any school unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools, as having been in existence since the 1st of March next preceding the examination, and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance Standard."

In paragraph 9 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts, the words "History of Philosophy" have been substituted for the words "Natural Theology, and the words "(a) Natural Theology" for the words "(a) History of Philosophy."

In paragraph 9 of the Regulations, for the words "the Syndicate shall notify, three months before the examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined," the following words have been substituted:—

"The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the examination, the portions of Botany in which candidates shall be examined."

For the words "on the first Monday in December," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Entrance Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "on the first Monday in December," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the F. A. Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the Bachelor of Arts Examination; for the words "on the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination," in paragraph 7 of the same Regulations; for the words "in the first week in February" in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Arts; for the words "on or before the 31st day of December," in paragraph 4 of the same Regulations; for the words "on or before the 1st of January," in paragraph 2 of the Regulations for the examination for the degree of Master of Arts; for the words "in the first week in January," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Law; for the words "in the first week in March," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the examination for Honours in Law; for the words "in the last week of March," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the license in medicine and surgery, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Medicine; for the words "in the first week of April," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Doctor in Medicine; for the words,

"in the first week of May," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the license in Civil Engineering, and in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering; and for the words "in the first week of June," in paragraph 1 of the Regulations for Honours in Civil Engineering, the following words have been substituted:—

"At such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the calendar for the year."

SENATE HOUSE, the 24th June 1880.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY, Registrar.

Department Public Works—Half-yearly Examination.

THE half-yearly examination of candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Government Engineering College, Howrah, at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 2nd August 1880, and the following days. Applications with fees for admission to the examination are required to be filed before the 15th of July 1880. Candidates for the grade of Accountant who are not in Government Service should be under 25 years of age, and must prove to the satisfaction of the Principal that they are under that age.

The following are the centres of examination sanctioned by the Government of India as stations where candidates for Fourth Grade Accountantships are to appear for examination:—

Agra, Ajmere, Amedabad, Allahabad, Akyab, Boloram, Howrah, Durbhunga, Darjeeling, Indore, Jabalpore, Lucknow, Lahore, Mhow, Mooltan, Mount Abu, Meerut, Nagpore, Neemuch, Rawulpindi, Rangoon, Shillong, and Simla.

Candidates for the Accountant's Examination are therefore requested to select one of the places mentioned above.

S. F. DOWNING, Principal, Government Engineering College, Howrah.
HOWRAH, the 12th June 1880.

Junior Scholarships.

It is hereby notified that, under the orders of the Government of Bengal, dated 3rd February 1876, sanctioning a redistribution of the Junior Scholarships as allotted under the orders contained in the resolution dated the 5th October 1872, 7 Junior Scholarships of the Second Grade and 13 of the Third Grade were allotted to the Presidency Division, to be awarded on the results of the ensuing December examination.

2. The Second Grade Scholarships will be awarded to those candidates who stand first in order in the divisional list, irrespective of districts.

3. The Third Grade Scholarships will be distributed among the different districts of the division as follows:—

24-Pergunnahs	...	4	Jessore	...	4
Nuddea	...	3	Moorshedabad	...	2

J. MONRO,
Offg. Commissioner.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 614B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Sale of Opium, the provision of 1877-78 and 1878-79, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 1st July 1880, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,700 chests, viz.—

Behar	Opium	...	...	...	...	Chests.
Benares	"	...	...	...	...	2,350
						2,350
				Total	...	4,700

2. The general conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 2nd December 1879, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 6th and 16th July 1880 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 6th July 1880, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Friday, the 16th July 1880.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium, will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

DATES.	Behar, about chests.	Benares, about chests.	Total, about chests.
On or about Monday, 2nd August 1880 ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Ditto Thursday, 2nd September „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Ditto Monday, 4th October „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Ditto Thursday, 4th November „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Ditto Wednesday, 1st December „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Total ...	11,750	11,750	23,500

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

A. FORBES, *Offg. Secretary*.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 25th May 1880.

No. 769B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1877-78 and 1878-79, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 2nd August 1880, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,700 chests, viz.—

	Chests.
Behar Opium ...	2,350
Benares „ ...	2,350
Total ...	4,700

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 2nd December 1879, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th August 1880 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room will be received after 1-30 P.M. of Saturday, the 7th August 1880, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 3-30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 17th August 1880.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.	Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 2nd September 1880 ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Ditto Monday, 4th October „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Ditto Thursday, 4th November „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Ditto Wednesday, 1st December „ ...	2,350	2,350	4,700
Total ...	9,400	9,400	18,800

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

A. FORBES, *Offg. Secretary*.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 29th June 1880.

NOTIFICATION.

FROM and after the 1st July 1880, every application for outward entry under Section 61 of Act VIII of 1878, for a British ship of 150 tons burthen and upwards, not being a coasting vessel within the meaning of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), must contain a statement in writing, signed by the person applying for entry, of the distances in feet and inches between the centre of the load-line disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's deck which is above such centre. If default is made in delivering such statement, the entry outwards of the vessel may be refused under Section 35 of Act VII of 1880.

The Master of every British ship which is a coasting vessel within the meaning of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) shall once in every twelve months, immediately before the ship proceeds to sea, furnish to the Collector of Sea Customs a statement in writing of the distances in feet and inches between the centre of the load-line disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ships' decks which is above that centre, and in the event of any renewal or alteration of the disc, shall send or deliver notice in writing of such renewal or alteration, together with a statement in writing of the distances between the centre of the disc and the upper edge of each of the deck-lines as aforesaid.

By order of the Chief Customs Authority,

J. D. MACLEAN, *Collector of Customs.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 22nd June 1880.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Home, Revenue, and Agriculture, are republished for general information:—

NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 31st December 1879.

No. 2356.—Under Section 27 of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," the Governor-General in Council is pleased to withdraw the Mahals of Angul and Banki in the Lower Provinces of Bengal from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13 and 14 of the said Act.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 2nd January 1880.

No. 1.—The services of Messrs. G. Stevenson and J. D. Anderson, of the Bengal Civil Service, employed in the Lower Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The 2nd January 1880.

No. 1.—RULES FOR THE EXAMINATIONS OF JUNIOR CIVILIANS.

[NOTE.—The titles of new text-books are printed in italics.]

The following amended rules* for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bengal Civil Service have been substituted for those notified under date 24th March 1870 (No. 1614), and are published for general information, together with extracts from the Civil Leave Code relating to these examinations, and with detailed list of authorised text books.

These rules will come into force from 1st July 1880. In those cases in which any change or changes may have been made in the text-books prescribed for any language, the group of text-books, hitherto adopted, will continue to be used until the examination of July 1881, when the new text-books will be adopted subject to the following exception, *viz.*, in the case of those groups containing a text-book or books of which a revised edition is under preparation (see italicized entries in list appended to this Notification), the group of text-books, hitherto adopted, will continue to be used until the new edition has been issued. Due notice of such issue will in each case be given, and also of the date on which such book, and the group of text-books to which it may belong, shall come into force.

I.—The rules published in Notification No. 1614, dated 24th March 1870, are cancelled.

II.—The standards of examination and donations to be given to successful candidates will be as follows:—

		Rs.	
Higher Standard	Arabic	800	
	Sanskrit	800	
	Persian	500	
	Urdu	1,000	
High Proficiency	Hindi	1,000	With certificate from the presiding examiners.
	Bengali	1,000	
	Uriya	1,000	
	Persian	2,000	
	Arabic	2,000	
	Sanskrit	2,000	
Degree of Honor	Urdu	2,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Hindi	2,000	
	Bengali	2,000	
	Persian	4,000	
	Arabic	5,000	
	Sanskrit	5,000	

III.—Subject to the condition that an Officer serving in the Upper Provinces will not be eligible for examination in Bengali or Uriya, until he has obtained a certificate in one of the other languages, candidates may present themselves for examination in any of the languages enumerated in rule II. A civil servant attached to the Upper Provinces who may have obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Urdu, Hindi or Persian, under the rules of the 2nd October 1861, or the rules of the 24th March 1870, will be deemed to have satisfied the foregoing condition.

IV.—No civil servant will be permitted to present himself for examination by two standards of the *same* language simultaneously, but he may have the option of competing for the higher examinations in any language without first undergoing any inferior test.

* These rules do not in any way affect the departmental examinations in law, language, &c., which junior civilians have to pass under the orders of Local Governments.

V.—No civil servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at any examination; but if a special recommendation be made by the examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear a third time.

VI.—No civil servant will be permitted to present himself for the Higher Standard, High Proficiency, or Honor Examinations, after the expiration of five, ten and fifteen years, respectively, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception to this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause.

VII.—Civil servants who may have passed examinations under the rules of 1861 (cancelled in Section VII of the rules of 1870) or of 1870 (cancelled in Section I of the present rules) will not be eligible to compete at corresponding examinations in the same language or languages under the rules now passed.

VIII.—Examinations will be held quarterly on the first Monday in January, April, July and October of each year at Calcutta. Examinations by the Higher Standard in Persian will also be conducted by Station Committees half-yearly on the first Monday in April and October at Peshawar, Lahore and Allahabad, to be assembled under the orders of the Military officers commanding. Should the first of January fall on a Monday, the examination will be held on the following day.

Civil servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so to the Local Government at least three months before the date of examination, and a copy of such permission should be forwarded to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, in the case of examinations held at the Presidency; but civil servants attached immediately to the Government of India must apply for leave to the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, through the Department of the Government of India under which they are serving, and such application must be accompanied by a certificate from the Accountant General of the Province to which the applicant belongs that he has not exceeded the time of residence mentioned in Section VI.

IX.—The following are the subjects of examination for the Higher Standard:—

- (a) Construing, with readiness and accuracy, from the under-mentioned books:—

Sanskrit	... Riju Patha.
Persian	... { Ikḍ-i-Gul.
	... { Ikḍ-i-Manzúm.
Arabic	... { Nafhat-u'l-Yaman, 1st Part.
	... { Selections from the <i>Alif Laila</i> (to be made).

- (b) Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into the language in which the examination is held.

- (c) Reading fairly, and translating readily and correctly, manuscripts in the above languages. These manuscripts may be selected from the proceedings of a case in court, from reports or petitions addressed to civil or military authorities, from letters passing between natives of India in the ordinary course of business, or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book, nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters generally employed.

- (d) Conversing with the examiners or with natives of India with fluency and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar and idiom

as to be at once intelligible. In Sanskrit the colloquial and manuscript portions must be omitted, and in Arabic (save in the Bombay Presidency) the colloquial portion may for the present be dispensed with.

X.—The following are the subjects for the High Proficiency Examination :—

(a) Construing, with readiness and accuracy, from the under-mentioned books :—

Urdu	...	{ Ikhwán-u's-Safa. Nasr-i-be-Nazír. Aráish-i-Mahfl. Musnawiyát of Saudá.
Hindi	...	{ Ráj Niti. Prem Ságar. Rámáyana, Book II.
Bengali	...	{ Sítáharan. Sakuntala. Sítár Banabás. Bijay Ballabha.
Uriya	...	{ Hitopadesha. Batrís Singhásan. Ramayana, Sundara Kanda.
Arabic	...	{ Nafhat-u'l-Yaman. Selections, <i>Alif Laila</i> (to be made). Gulistan.
Persian	...	{ Bostan. Mirza Hairat's translation of <i>Malcolm's History of Persia</i> , Vol. II.
Sanskrit	...	{ Hitopadesha. 1st nine cantos of Raghuvansa (expurgated edition by Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar).

(b) Translating into English with accuracy a passage in narrative style not taken from the text-books and selected in all languages, except Sanskrit, from the current literature of the day.

(c) Translating with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression into the language in which the examination is held an English paper in narrative style.

(d) Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

(e) Conversation in the language (except in Sanskrit, and in Arabic until colloquial instruction can be given in that language).

(f) Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

(g) Dictation in the language of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

(h) A paper of grammatical questions.

XI.—The following are the subjects for the Honor Examination :—

(a)

Urdu	...	{ Fisána-i-Ajáib. Diwán of Atash, 1st half. Kulliyát of Saudá. Urdu-i-Mualla of Ghálíb.
Hindi	...	{ Satsaiya of Behari Das, with Commentary of Sri Lallu Lál. Sabhá Bilás. Rámáyana of Tulsi Dás. Mahábhárata.
Bengali	...	{ Kádambari. Alláler Gharer Dulál. Kapála Kundala.
Persian	...	{ Akhlák-i-Jaláli. Inshá-i-Abúl Fazl. Sháh Námah, one volume, or about one-fourth of the whole. Diwán of Háfiz.

Arabic	...	...	{ Hamásah, 1st two Books, pp. 1—109, Calcutta edition. Timur Námah. Mukamát of Hariri, 1st half. Saba Muallakát.
Sanskrit	...	...	{ (a) 1st and 2nd Adhyayas of the 1st Ashtaka of the Rigveda Sanhita. (b) Cantos I to VI and XI to XVIII, inclusive, of the expurgated edition of the Kirátárjuniya of Iswara Chandra Vidya-sagar. (c) Sakuntala Nataka.

- (b) A written examination in the books, the papers set to include questions in grammar and prosody.
- (c) Translating into English with accuracy two passages—one in prose, the other in poetry—selected from some difficult work, not being a text-book. The passage in prose will, in all languages except Sanskrit, be selected from the current literature of the day.
- (d) Translating a difficult passage from English with accuracy, elegance and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of grammar and spelling.
- (e) Conversing with accuracy and fluency (except in Sanskrit and for the present in Arabic).
- (f) Reading and translating at sight a manuscript in the language.
- (g) Dictation in the language of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

XII.—The Honor Examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

XIII.—Successful candidates for the Degree of Honor shall be arranged in two divisions according to the number of marks obtained. For the first division, 80 per cent. of the marks must be obtained in all subjects, and not less than 80 per cent. in any one paper; for the second division, 60 per cent. must be obtained in all subjects, and not less than 45 per cent. in each paper. The reward and diploma will be granted only to those passing in the first division, and their names only will be published in the *Gazette of India*. Those passing in the second division will be deemed to have passed for the purposes of leave and travelling allowance rules, but they will not be allowed the benefit of those rules on a second occasion, should they elect to compete again for the reward of a Degree of Honor.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

EXAMINATION LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The following extracts from the Civil Leave Code are given for purposes of easy reference:—

(CHAPTER VIII OF THE CIVIL LEAVE CODE).

1. (a) A Covenanted Civil Servant or a Military Officer subject to Civil Rules, who is a candidate for a reward for proficiency in one of the vernacular languages or Sanskrit, or by the Higher Standard, in Persian, is entitled to joining time to and from the place of examination, besides leave for the day or days of examination.
- (b) A candidate for a reward for proficiency in Arabic, or for High Proficiency in Persian, may be allowed leave for one month, and, if he passes the examination, for two months.
- (c) The maximum leave for two months authorized by clause (b) may be prefixed to the examination if the candidate undertakes to spend it in study under professional tuition at a Presidency town.

- (d) An officer, who, after passing an examination for High Proficiency in Arabic or Persian, is a candidate for the Degree of Honor in either of these languages, may be allowed, instead of the leave for two months provided in clause (c), leave for three months to Persia for Persian; and to Arabia, Mesopotamia, Egypt or Syria, for Arabic.
2. An officer on leave under Rule 1 has a lien on his appointment, substantive or officiating, and is entitled to leave allowances, as if he were on privilege leave, for an aggregate maximum period of twelve months.

EXTRACT RULE (4), SECTION 47, CHAPTER X, OF THE CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Examination leave may be prefixed to privilege leave; and privilege leave may be (1) prefixed to the three months' examination leave admissible under Clause (d), Rule 1, in Chapter VIII, on condition that it is spent in one of the appropriate countries mentioned in that clause; and (2) affixed to the one month's examination leave which may be prefixed to the examination leave under Clause (b) of that rule; otherwise it may not be combined with any other leave granted under that chapter. Otherwise, no kind of leave, except furlough on medical certificate, may be granted in continuation of examination leave.

Detailed List of authorised text-books.

The following list of text-books for the various examinations, with the places where they may be obtained, is published for general information. A revised edition of the text-books entered in italics is under preparation:—

Selections for the Higher Standard.

		Ditto	Lower	ditto.	
Urdu	...	Ikhwán-us-Safa	Board of Examiners' Office, and Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Company.
		Nasr-i-be-Nazír ...	...	...
		Áráish-i-Mahfil ...	...	...
		Masnawiyát of Saudá ...	...	...
		Kulliyát of Saudá ...	...	...
		Fisáua-i-Ajáib ...	...	...
		Diwán-i-Átash (Lucknow edition) ...	...	...
Hindi	...	Urdu-i-Mualla of Ghálib	Procurable in the bazaars. Akmal-ul-Matábi Press, Delhi.
		Satsaiya of Behári Dás, with Commentary of Lallu Láll. ...	...	...
		Sabhá Bilás ...	...	...
		Rámáyana of Tulsi Dás (Ramjasau's edition) ...	...	...
		<i>Rájniti</i> (Hale's edition, printed at Presbyterian Mission Press, Allahabad). ...	...	...
		[An edition procurable in the bazaar, but very inaccurate.]	...	...
		Prem Ságar (Calcutta edition of 1842) ...	...	...
Bengali	...	Rájdut	Bazaars.
		Nabanári ...	...	...
		Sitáharan ...	...	...
		Sakuntala ...	...	...
		Sitár Banabás ...	...	...
		Bijay Ballabha ...	...	...
		Kádambari ...	...	...
Uriya	...	Mahabháratá	Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta. Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack.
		Alláler Gharer Dulál, by Babu Piyáre Chand Mitra. ...	...	...
		Kapála Kundala, by Bankim Chunder Chatterjea ...	...	...
		Hitopadesha ...	...	...
		Batris Singhásan ...	...	...
		Rámáyana, Sundara Kanda ...	...	...
		<i>Selections from the Alif Laila (to be made).</i>	...	...
Arabic	...	Nafhat-u'l-Yaman	Bazaars.
		Hamásah ...	...	...
		Saba Muallakát (edited by F. A. Arnold, Leipsic, 1850). ...	...	...
		Makamát of Hariri (edited by de Sacy) ...	...	...
		<i>Timúr Námah</i> (Calcutta edition of 1836)	Bazaars, but rare.

Persian	Ikd-i-Gul (Selections by Colonel Lees)	...	Board of Examiners, and
	Ikd-i-Manzûm	...	Messrs. Thacker, Spink
	Gulistân	...	and Company.
	Bostan	...	Bazaars.
	Mirza Hairat's Translation of Malcolm's History of Persia.	...	Bombay, or Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Company.
	Akhlâk-i-Jalâli (Lucknow edition)	...	Bazaars.
	Inshâ-i-Abûl Fazl (ditto)	...	Bazaars.
	Shah Nâmah (Vuller's edition)	...	Messrs. Williams and Norgate.
	Diwân of Hâfiz (Bombay edition, 1827, now used).	...	Bazaars.
	Sudi's edition recommended, printed by Ritter Von Rosen Zweig	...	Vienna.
Sanskrit	Riju Patha (Calcutta edition)	...	Bazaars.
	Hitopadesha	...	Bazaars.
	Raghuvansa, expurgated edition (Vidyasâgar)	...	Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Company.
	1st and 2nd Adhyayas of 1st Ashtaka of Rigveda Sanhita (edited by Reverend Dr. Banerjea).	...	Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Company.
	Kirâtârjuniya (edited by Vidyasâgar)	...	Sanskrit Press, Calcutta.
	Sakuntala Nataka	...	Sanskrit Press, Calcutta.

EDUCATION—INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The 29th December 1879.

No. 353.—APPOINTMENTS.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to confirm the following arrangements made by the Trustees of the Indian Museum, consequent on the approaching departure on furlough of Dr. J. Anderson, Superintendent of the Museum :—

Mr. J. Wood-Mason, Deputy Superintendent, to officiate as Superintendent.
 Mr. G. Nevill, 1st Assistant, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent.
 Mr. O. L. Fraser, 2nd Assistant, to officiate as 1st Assistant.
 Mr. J. Cockburn, to officiate as 2nd Assistant.

FORESTS.

The 31st December 1879.

No. 1041F.—Dr. W. Schlich, Conservator of Forests in Bengal and at present on furlough, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests in the Punjab during the absence on special duty of Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, c.s., with effect from the date on which Dr. Schlich may join that appointment on return from leave.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION

Fort William, the 1st January 1880.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

No. 1. I.-E.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons, who by their services have merited the Royal favour, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire :—

1. Sirdar Atar Singh, of Bhadaur, Punjab.
2. Burnell, Arthur Coke, Esq., Ph. D., Madras Civil Service, District and Sessions Judge of Tanjore, Fellow of the Madras University.
3. Cornish, Surgeon-Major William Robert, F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Department, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.
4. Cunliffe-Owen, Sir Phillip, K.C.M.G., C.B., Director of the South Kensington Museum.
5. Daly, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry D., K.C.B., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
6. Paudit Ishwara Chandra Vidya Sâgarâ, Bengal.
7. Lafont, the Reverend Father Eugene, S.J., late Rector of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
8. Luke, Stephen Paget Walter Vyvyan, Esq., Officiating Superintendent of Telegraphs, in charge of Telegraphs with the Khybar Field Force.
9. Lyall, Charles James, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.
10. Macpherson, Charles Garden Wooland, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Officiating Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.
11. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, the Hon'ble, Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras for making Laws and Regulations.
12. Nanquette, Monsieur de, Director of Forest Schools at Nancy, France.

13. Ormiston, Thomas, Esq., M.I.C.E., Consulting Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust.
14. Pitman, Charles Edward, Esq., Officiating Superintendent of Telegraphs, in charge of Telegraphs with the Kandahar Field Force.
15. Roberts, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Sleigh, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Kabul Field Force.
16. Pandit Surup Narain, Political Assistant, and Deputy Bheel Agent, Manpur, Central India.
17. Kazi Shahab-ud-din, Head of the Revenue Department of the Baroda State.
18. Sibley, George, Esq., C.E., late Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway.
19. Babu Sourindro Mohun Tagore, Doctor of Music, President, Bengal Musical School.
20. Thomson, Ronald Ferguson, Esq., F.R.G.S., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Teheran, Persia.

By Order of the Grand Master,

A. C. LYALL,

Secy. to the Order of the Indian Empire.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information :—

The 3rd January 1880.

No. 3.—Attention is invited to the Revised Rules regarding Subsidiary Leave and Joining time, circulated in No. 90 of the Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department. Under those Rules the duration of Subsidiary Leave will be fixed automatically; and unless some exceptional concession is required, no orders granting such leave will be required from the local Government.

No. 9.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 13 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council directs that goods imported into any port in British India from any port in the Portuguese possessions in India, shall be treated as regards payment of Customs-duties in the same manner as goods imported from British Indian ports are treated under the law and orders for the time being in force.

Provided that no wine or spirit shall be imported from any such Portuguese port without payment of the duty which would have been chargeable thereon if imported from any foreign port unless it is protected by the certificate of an officer empowered in that behalf by the Governor-General of Portuguese India, that duty at a rate not lower than that specified in Schedule A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, has been paid on such wine or spirit before exportation from such Portuguese possessions.

This Notification shall take effect from the date on which the Treaty between the British and Portuguese Governments, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 20th December 1879, comes into force.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

The 2nd January 1880.

No. 7.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Native Medical Pupils having passed their final examination are promoted to the grade of Passed Medical Pupil, without English qualification from the dates specified against their names, and their services placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service :—

Temple Medical School.

Brijbasee Lall,—from 20th November 1879.

No. 8.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Tirhoot State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant Walter Mowbray Johnston, to be Captain.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 9th January, 1880.

No. 1.—The following Statutes are published for general information :—

42 & 43 VIC., CAP. 60.

An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of India. [15th August 1879.]

Whereas the exigencies of the public service in India require that the Secretary of State in Council of India should be enabled to raise money in the United Kingdom on the credit of the revenues of India :—

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council of India, at any time or times after the passing of this Act, to raise in the United Kingdom, for the service of the Government of India, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole five millions of pounds sterling, of which two millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling may be raised by the creation and issue of capital stock bearing interest; and the whole or any portion of the remaining one million five hundred thousand pounds sterling may be raised by the creation and issue of bonds, debentures, or bills, but not by the creation and issue of capital stock bearing interest, and so that the total sum raised by bills current at any time shall not exceed one million pounds sterling.

2. All bonds issued under the authority of this Act may be issued under the hands of two members of the Council of India, and countersigned by the Secretary of State for India, or one of his under secretaries, or his assistant under secretary, and shall be for such respective amounts, payable after such notice, and at such rate or rates of interest, as the said Secretary of State in Council may think fit.

3. All debentures issued under the authority of this Act may be issued under the hands of two members of the Council, and countersigned as aforesaid, for such respective amounts, and at such rate or rates of interest, as the Secretary of State in Council may think fit, and shall be issued at or for such prices and on such terms as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council.

4. All debentures issued under the authority of this Act shall be paid off at par at a time or times to be mentioned in such debentures respectively; and the interest on all such debentures shall be paid half-yearly on such days as shall be mentioned therein; and the principal moneys and interest secured by such debentures shall be payable either at the treasury of the Secretary of State in Council in London or at the Bank of England.

5. All or any number of the debentures issued under the authority of this Act, and all right to and interest moneys secured thereby, shall be transferable by the delivery of such debentures; and the coupons for interest annexed to any debenture

issued under the authority of this Act shall also pass by delivery.

6. All bills issued under the authority of this Act may be issued under the hands of two members of the Council, and countersigned as aforesaid, for such respective amounts as the Secretary of State in Council may think fit, and shall be issued at or for such prices and on such terms as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council.

7. A bill issued under the authority of this Act shall be a bill for the payment of the principal sum named therein at the date therein mentioned, so that the date be not more than twelve months from the date of the bill; and the principal sum secured by such bill shall be payable either at the treasury of the Secretary of State in Council in London or at the Bank of England. Interest shall be payable in respect of such bill at such rate and in such manner as the Secretary of State in Council may determine.

8. Any capital stock created under the authority of this Act shall bear such a rate of interest as the Secretary of State in Council may think fit; and such capital stock may be issued on such terms as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council; and any such capital stock may bear interest during such period, and be paid off at par at such time, as the Secretary of State in Council may prescribe previously to the issue of such capital stock.

9. In case of the creation and issue of any such capital stock there shall be kept, either at the Office of the Secretary of State in Council in London or at the Bank of England, books wherein entries shall be made of the said capital stock, and wherein all assignments or transfers of the same, or any part thereof, shall be entered and registered, and shall be signed by the parties making such assignments or transfers, or, if such parties be absent, by his, her, or their attorney or attorneys thereunto lawfully authorised by writing under his, her, or their hands and seals, to be attested by two or more credible witnesses; and the person or persons to whom such transfer or transfers shall be made may respectively underwrite his, her, or their acceptance thereof; and no other mode of assigning or transferring the said capital stock or any part thereof, or any interest therein, shall be good and available in law, and no stamp duties whatsoever shall be charged on the said transfers or any of them.

10. The whole amount of the principal moneys to be charged on the revenues of India under this Act shall not exceed five millions.

11. Upon or for the repayment of any principal money secured under the authority of this Act, the Secretary of State in Council may at any time borrow or raise, by all or any of the modes aforesaid, all or any part of the amount of principal money repaid or to be repaid, and so from time to time as all or any part of any principal money under this Act

may require to be repaid, but the amount to be charged upon the revenues of India shall not in any case exceed the principal money required to be repaid; and the total amount raised under this section by the creation and issue of capital stock bearing interest shall not, at any one time, exceed two millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling.

12. All bonds, debentures, and bills to be issued under this Act, and the principal moneys and interest thereby secured, and all capital stock to be issued under this Act, and the interest thereon, shall be charged on and payable out of the revenues of India, in like manner as other liabilities incurred on account of the government of the said territories.

13. The provisions contained in section four of the Act of the sessions holden in the fifth and sixth years of King William the Fourth, chapter sixty-four, with respect to the composition and agreement for the payment by the East India Company of an annual sum in lieu of stamp duties on their bonds, and the exemption of their bonds from stamp duties, shall be applicable with respect to the bonds and debentures to be issued under the authority of this Act, as if such provisions were here repeated and re-enacted with reference thereto.

14. All provisions now in force in anywise relating to the offence of forging or altering, or offering, uttering, disposing of, or putting off, knowing the same to be forged or altered, any East India bond, with intent to defraud, shall extend and be applicable to and in respect of any debenture or bill issued under the authority of this Act, as well as to and in respect of any bond issued under the same authority.

15. Provided always, that, at the end of each of the half-years ending on the thirty-first day of March and the thirtieth day of September in every year, the Secretary of State in Council shall prepare or cause to be prepared a return of all loans raised in England under the provisions of this Act or of any other Acts, chargeable on the revenues of India, outstanding at the commencement of each half-year, with the rates of interest and total amount payable thereon, and the date of the termination of each loan, the debt incurred during the half-year, the moneys raised thereby during the half-year, the loans paid off or discharged during the half-year, and the loans outstanding at the close of the half-year, stating so far as the public convenience will allow, the purpose or service for which moneys have been raised during the half-year; and that a similar return shall also be prepared of all loans raised in India; that such returns shall be presented to both Houses of Parliament within fifteen days after the expiration of the said half-yearly periods as regards the loans raised in England, and within three months as regards the loans raised in India, if Parliament be then sitting, or if not sitting, then within one week after Parliament shall be next assembled; and the various conditions in

respect to terms, prices, dates of payment, and rates of interest on which bills have been issued during the half-year under the authority of sections six and seven of this Act, shall be shown in the return in a form admitting of a comparison with previous years.

16. The provisions of the Act of the fortieth and forty-first Victoria, chapter fifty-one, section sixteen, so far as regards the preparation and presentation to Parliament half-yearly of a return of all stocks, loans, debts, and liabilities chargeable on the revenues of India, are hereby repealed.

17. This Act shall not prejudice or affect any power of raising or borrowing money vested in the said Secretary of State in Council at the time of passing thereof.

18. Any capital stock created under this Act shall be deemed to be East India stock, within the Act twenty-second and twenty-third Victoria, chapter thirty-five, section thirty-two, unless and until Parliament shall otherwise provide; and any capital stock created under this Act shall be deemed to be and shall mean India stock within the Act of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh Victoria, chapter seventy-three, anything in the said last-mentioned Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

19. The provisions contained in the third section of the Act of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Victoria, chapter ninety-three, and all other enactments in the said Act relating to or affecting such provisions, shall be extended and be applicable to any capital stock created under this Act.

42 & 43 VIC., CAP. 72.

An Act to provide for the re-hearing of Investigations into Shipping Casualties, and to amend the rules as to the mode of holding, and procedure at, such Investigations. [15th August 1879.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows; that is to say,—

1. This Act may be cited as the Shipping Casualties Investigations Act, 1879.

2. (1.) Where an investigation into the conduct of a master, mate, or engineer, or into a shipping casualty, has been held under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or any Act amending the same, or under any provision for holding such investigations in a British possession, the Board of Trade may, in any case, and shall, if new and important evidence which could not be produced at the investigation has been discovered, or if for any other reason there has in their opinion been ground for suspecting a miscar-

riage of justice, order that the case be re-heard, either generally or as to any part thereof, and either by the court or authority by whom it was heard in the first instance, or by the wreck commissioner, or in England or Ireland by a judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice exercising jurisdiction in Admiralty cases, or in Scotland by the Senior Lord Ordinary, or any other judge in the Court of Session whom the Lord President of that court may appoint for the purpose, and the case shall be so re-heard accordingly.

(2.) Where, in any such investigation, a decision has been given with respect to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master, mate, or engineer, and an application for a re-hearing under this section has not been made or has been refused, an appeal shall lie from the decision to the following courts; namely,—

(a) If the decision is given in England or by a naval court, the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice;

(b) If the decision is given in Scotland, either division of the Court of Session;

(c) If the decision is given in Ireland, the High Court of Admiralty, or the Judge or Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice exercising jurisdiction in Admiralty cases.

(3.) Any re-hearing or appeal under this section shall be subject to and conducted in accordance with such conditions and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by general rules made under section thirty of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876.

3. (1.) The list of persons approved as assessors for the purpose of formal investigations into shipping casualties shall be in force for three years only, but persons entered in any such list may be approved for any subsequent list. The list of those persons in force at the passing of this Act shall continue in force until the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, but nothing in this section shall affect the power of the Secretary of State to withdraw his approval of any name on any such list or to approve of any additional name.

(2.) The assessor or assessors for each such investigation shall, instead of being appointed by the commissioner, justices, or other authority holding the investigation, be appointed in such manner and according to such regulations as may be from time to time prescribed by general rules made under section thirty of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876.

(3.) Where any such investigation involves or appears likely to involve any question as to the cancelling or suspension of the certificate of a master, mate, or engineer it shall be held with the assistance of not less than two assessors having experience in the merchant service.

(4.) A master, mate, or engineer shall not be required to deliver his certificate under section four hundred and thirty-eight of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104. section twenty-four of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1862, unless the certificate

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104. 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63. Merchant Shipping Act, 1862, unless the certificate

is suspended or cancelled, and the words "or is to be" in the latter of those sections are hereby repealed.

(5.) Investigations into shipping casualties shall be held in some town hall, assize or county court, public building, or in some other suitable place to be determined according to general rules made for the purpose by the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and unless no other suitable place is in the opinion of the Board of Trade available, shall not be held in a court ordinarily used as a police court.

4. Any general rule made in pursuance of this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within thirty days after it is made, if Parliament be then sitting, or if not, within thirty days after the commencement of the then next ensuing session.

5. This Act shall commence and come into operation on the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine: Provided that any rules which may be required for the purposes of this Act may be made at any time before the commencement of this Act, but, if so made, shall not come into operation until the commencement of this Act.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, are republished for general information:—

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 9th January 1880.

No. 32.—The following revised rule is published for general information in supersession of rule 7 of the rules framed by the Governor-General in Council under the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and published in Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879.

7. Licenses to export arms or ammunition or military stores by land or by river to any place beyond the frontier of British India, or to any place within the limits of the Feudatory State, and licenses to import arms or ammunition or military stores into, or to export the same out of, the district of Ajmere, may be granted by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or by any other Officer especially empowered by the Government of India to grant them.

Licenses to export arms or ammunition or military stores by land or by river to any place within the political jurisdiction of the Governments of Madras and Bombay may be granted by the Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay respectively; copies of such licenses being sent to the Foreign Department of the Government of India for information. These licenses will be valid only for the State named in them, and no export beyond the limits of that State can be permitted under them.

Licenses granted under this rule will be prepared in Form V, and be charged with a fee of rupees five, except in such cases as the Government of India in the Foreign Department may grant exemption from, or reduction of, the prescribed fee.

POLICE.

The 9th January 1880.

No. 12.—The services of Mr. G. A. Patten, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serajunge, Pubna, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

EDUCATION.

The 6th January 1880.

No. 5.—Under Section 12, Act II of 1857, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation to the Calcutta University of St. Francis de Sale's School, Nagpur, with effect from the 1st January 1879, up to the standard for the First Arts Examination.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 7th January 1880.

No. 4.—The services of the Reverend A. G. A. Roberts, M.A., Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 1st instant.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department are republished for general information:—

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

The 7th January 1880.

No. 35G.-G.—The services of Mr. G. A. Patten, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serajunge, Pubna, transferred to the Foreign Department by the Government of Bengal in notification dated 22nd December 1879, are placed at the disposal of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.

The 9th January 1880.

No. 55G.-G.—APPOINTMENT.—Major H. P. Peacock, Political Agent, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, and Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad, on privilege leave, is transferred to Alwar.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information :—

The 9th January 1880.

No. 110.—Read the following correspondence on the subject of the wastage allowance on salt shipped from one British Indian port to another :—

Letter from the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to the Government of Madras, No. 145, dated the 23rd May 1878.

Letter from the Government of Madras, to the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 1998, dated the 12th December 1878, and enclosures.

Letter to the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, Nos. 14 and 15, dated the 11th January 1879.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 1333, dated the 12th March 1879, and enclosures.

Endorsement from the Government of Bengal, No. 139T., dated the 17th May 1879, and enclosures.

Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 194, dated the 31st May 1879.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 3342, dated the 25th June 1879, and enclosures.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1512, dated the 19th July 1879, and enclosures.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 6461, dated 2nd December 1879.

RESOLUTION.—By its letter No. 145, dated the 23rd May 1878, the Government of India, acting upon the recommendation in paragraph 217 of the Report of the Madras Salt Commission, prohibited the allowance of wastage on salt exported from Madras ports into other parts of British India.

2. The Government of Madras has now pointed out that, in the Bombay Presidency, wastage is allowed on exports of salt to Calcutta, and that the procedure should be the same in both Presidencies. On this reference, the question arose whether the Bombay system should be discontinued, or extended to Madras. The authorities in Bombay are strongly in favor of its continuance; and the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the arguments in support of the system are valid, and that injury to the trade would result from its abandonment: as worked in Bombay, it does not appear to involve any risk to the Revenue. The main features of the Bombay system are as follows :—

- (1.)—Full duty, at Bombay rates, is levied on the salt sold, before removal from the works, with an allowance of 5 per cent. for wastage.
- (2.)—On shipment, the salt is re-weighed, and full duty on the quantity by which the re-weighment may fall short of the first weighment, recovered from the wastage allowance.
- (3.)—The Customs authorities in Calcutta levy the difference between the Bengal and Bombay rates of duty on 95 per cent. of the salt removed from the works, and full Bengal duty on any excess landed.
- (4.)—Wastage is allowed only on salt shipped in square-rigged vessels at Bombay and Kurrachee for export to Calcutta.

3. The Governor General in Council authorises the extension of this system to shipments of salt from Bombay and Kurrachee to the port of Madras and to any other ports in the Madras Presidency where, in the opinion of His Grace the Governor in Council, the Preventive Establishments are maintained on such a footing that no loss to the revenue may be apprehended from their inefficiency or dishonesty.

4. In connection with the question thus, provisionally, settled, the Governor General in Council has reviewed the present practice by which duty is levied in advance on salt shipped from Bombay to other parts of British India.

5. It appears to the Government of India that the advantages claimed for this precaution are more than counterbalanced by the heavy burden which it imposes upon the salt trade. Public policy requires that no restrictions, which can be dispensed with without danger to the revenue, should be placed upon the movement of salt: the duty is necessarily a heavy weight on the trade, and any fiscal arrangement that aggravates the burden is *primâ facie* a grave evil.

6. The prepayment of duty in Bombay does not seem to be essential for the protection of the revenue, which may be adequately safe-guarded by the exaction of a bond before the removal of the salt.

7. His Excellency in Council has accordingly resolved that duty need not, in future, be levied on salt removed in bags, for shipment, by a square-rigged vessel from Bombay or Kurrachee to Calcutta, Madras, or such other ports in the Madras Presidency as may be named by the Government of that Presidency, and that, subject to the reservation in paragraph 8, such shipment shall be permitted under the following Rules:—

- (i)—Before salt is thus removed for shipment, the owner shall bind himself to pay duty, at the rate at which duty is levied upon salt at the port of export, upon any weight by which the salt may, on weighment into the vessel, be found to fall short of the weight removed for shipment.
- (ii)—The owner shall also bind himself to pay duty at the rate at which duty is levied upon salt at the port of import on all the salt actually discharged at such port and on all the deficiency in weight in excess of the authorised allowance for wastage.
- (iii)—The whole cargo shall be hypothecated under the bond, which shall further provide for the delivery of the cargo at the port of import by a fixed date.

8. The Customs authorities at the port of shipment may, at their discretion, require the bond of some second person of substance, or even withhold the privilege of shipment under bond in any case in which they may find sufficient reason for doing so. But, as salt thus shipped under bond cannot be consumed without the payment of duty, the deposit of Government paper as security will not, ordinarily, be necessary, and no other such onerous conditions should be imposed as to neutralise the advantage to the trade of the present concession, which the Customs authorities should carefully endeavour to secure for it.

9. Duty may, however, be levied as at present, if the owner of the salt voluntarily prefers so to pay it, to binding himself under the rules contained in paragraph 7.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and forwarded, for information and guidance, to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal.

The 10th January 1880.

No. 128.—The Governor General in Council has made the following rules for the encouragement of savings by public servants employed on state railways open to public traffic:—

State Railway Savings Bank Rules.

I.—In these rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

- (a) "State Railway" means a state railway open to public traffic:
- (b) "Manager" means the manager or other chief officer of a state railway:
- (c) "Salary" means monthly salary, and does not include overtime, batta, travelling, personal, or other fluctuating or extra allowances:
- (d) "Servant" means a public servant serving on the permanent or temporary establishment of a state railway,
 - (i) who is not a commissioned military officer or an officer of the Superior Engineer or Account Establishment of the Public Works Department;
 - (ii) whose salary is not less than Rs. 15;

- (iii) who is not serving under a special covenant; or, if he is so serving, has, nevertheless, signified, in writing, his desire to be admitted to the benefits of these rules; and,
- (iv) who joins the public service in the State Railway Department, after the 1st February 1880; or, if he have joined earlier, either is promoted after that date, or signifies, in writing, his desire to be admitted to the benefits of these rules :
- (e) "Savings Bank" means a Government Savings Bank opened under Rule II :
- (f) "Depositor" means a servant by or on whose behalf a deposit is made under these rules :
- (g) "Deposit" means a deposit in a Savings Bank :
- (h) "Interest" includes compound interest :
- (i) "Compulsory Deposit" means a deposit made under Rule III or XII with the interest accruing thereon :
- (j) "Bonus" means a bonus added to a deposit under Rule VII, with the interest accruing thereon :

II.—A Government Savings Bank, of which the manager shall be Secretary, shall be opened in the office of every manager.

III.—With effect from the 1st January 1880, each manager shall deduct and withhold the following sums from the salary of every servant employed under him and deposit them in the Savings Bank on behalf of the said servant, namely—

- (a) From each Rupee of the salary of every married servant, or widower with children dependent on him, not being of purely Asiatic descent, and of any other servant who may in writing so desire, the manager shall deduct one anna :
- (b) From each Rupee of the salary of every other servant the manager shall deduct half-an-anna.

IV.—As soon as the Revenue Account of a State Railway for a half-year is made up, one-half per centum of the ascertained net earnings during the half-year, shall, subject to the proviso in Rule V, at the discretion of the Government, and till further orders, be provisionally distributed as bonus among the depositors of the railway, in proportion to the compulsory deposits made on their behalf during the said half-year.

V.—If the net earnings of the whole calendar year exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the capital cost of the railway, an additional one-half per centum, making, in such case, one per centum of the net earnings for the whole year, shall be provisionally distributed in like manner, and subject to the same conditions. Provided that the bonuses distributed among the depositors of any railway in one year or half-year shall in no case exceed the compulsory deposits on their behalf during the same period.

VI.—If the bonus calculated under Rule IV appears to the Government, in any case, insufficient, the Government of India will deal with the case specially according to its discretion ; but subject always to the proviso in Rule V.

VII.—Any bonus accruing to a depositor under Rule IV, V or VI shall be added, provisionally, to his deposits; but such bonuses and all interest provisionally accruing thereon, shall be shewn in a separate column in his deposit-book, and shall be subject to the condition prescribed in Rule XIV.

VIII.—A servant may, at his discretion, make other deposits in the Savings Bank besides the compulsory deposits made on his behalf. Such voluntary deposits and the interest accruing thereon will be entered in a separate column in the depositor's deposit-book, and held at his free disposal under the ordinary Government Savings Bank Rules.

IX.—Deposits shall be subject to all the rules as to interest, and to all other conditions affecting ordinary deposits in Government Savings Banks, excepting that neither deposits nor interest shall be limited to any maximum amount.

X.—Saving with the particular sanction of the Director General of Railways, no compulsory deposit or bonus shall be withdrawn, excepting—

- (i) on the decease of the depositor,
- (ii) on his leaving the Public Service,
- (iii) with the permission of the manager, under Rule XI.

XI.—On the manager being satisfied that the pecuniary circumstances of a depositor are such that the indulgence is absolutely necessary, the compulsory deposits of the depositor, and, if they do not suffice, his bonuses, or any part of his compulsory deposits or bonuses, may be withdrawn, temporarily, to pay for the passage of the depositor or any member of his family proceeding to Europe on medical certificate, or returning after such absence, or of any member of the depositor's family coming from Europe to join him.

XII.—In addition to the compulsory deductions under Rule III, the manager shall withhold from the salary of such depositor, and deposit again in the Savings Bank, one-twentieth part of any sum withdrawn under Rule XI. Such deduction shall be made whenever full salary is drawn, until the whole is refunded.

XIII.—When a Deposit Account is first opened, the depositor shall be required to record in his deposit-book under his signature, and in his own handwriting, the names of any person or persons whom he believes to be his next-of-kin, or to whom he has bequeathed the whole or any portion of his deposits. The depositor should be invited to initial or revise this record half-yearly.

XIV.—If a depositor is dismissed from the public service, the manager may, with the sanction of the Director General of Railways, withhold all or any part of the bonuses provisionally allotted to him with the interest accrued thereon, and pay to the depositor only the balance at his credit without such bonuses and the interest thereon.

XV.—Any bonus and interest withheld from a dismissed depositor under Rule XIV shall be distributed among the depositors of the railway on which he served, with the next bonus granted to them.

X No. 92.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 9 and 56 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council directs that the stamp duty chargeable on the instruments mentioned in Article 61 of the First Schedule shall be paid by means of stamped labels under Rules 6, 7, and 8 of the Rules promulgated by notification No. 196, dated 19th April 1879.

No. 117.—Mr. Edward Woodfield Collin, B.A., Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be Private Secretary to the Honourable Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Member of the Governor-General's Council.

No. 121.—Mr. E. F. Harrison, Comptroller-General, having been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the public service, the following appointments have been made, with effect from the 3rd January :—

Mr. William Waterfield, Bengal Civil Service, to be Comptroller-General and Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency.

* * * * *

Mr. David Miller Barbour, Bengal Civil Service (*on leave*), to be Accountant-General for Madras and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency at Madras.

* * * * *

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

Fort William, the 9th January 1880.

No. 27.—INDIAN ARMY—

The undermentioned officers having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

* * * * *

Captain Alfred Reginald Wilkinson, General List, Infantry,—4th January 1880.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 33.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

* * * * *

Major E. G. Lillingston, s.c., Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Officiating 2nd grade Bengal,—(p.a.) for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

* * * * *

RETIREMENTS.

No. 36.—Major Linley Blathwayt, s.c., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 12th January 1880, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 14th January 1880.

No. 75.—In continuation of notification No. 1572, dated the 29th August 1879, it is hereby declared that, under Section 27 of the Indian Arms' Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the prohibitions and directions contained in Section 6 of the said Act, such arms, ammunition, and military stores brought into an Indian port as may be declared under manifest to be consignments without transshipment to another Indian port, provided that the port to which such arms, ammunition, or military stores are consigned is one of the ports named in Rule 6 of the Rules published under Home Department notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879.

This exemption will become void in the event of any of the articles claiming such exemption being landed at, or transhipped in, any port other than that to which the articles are consigned.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 16th January 1880.

No. 223 E.-P.—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 31st October 1879, is published for general information :—

Foreign Office, October 30, 1879.

Declaration between the British and French Governments prolonging the duration of the existing Treaties of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and France.

Signed at Paris, October 10, 1879.

THE Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the French Republic, foreseeing the case in which the commercial and maritime relations between Great Britain and France should not have been settled by fresh arrangements before the 31st December, 1879, the period at which the existing Commercial Treaties and Conventions are to expire, and wishing to secure for the manufacturers and merchants of both countries a sufficient delay to conclude the operations in course of execution,—

Have agreed to prolong, for a period of six months before their definitive termination, the Conventional Acts in force between Great Britain and France.

Considering, besides, that, according to the terms of the Law passed in France on the 4th August last, which confers on the Government of the Republic the power of prolonging the Commercial Treaties and Conventions, the duration of their prolongation cannot exceed six months from the promulgation of the new General Customs Tariff submitted to the approbation of the French Chambers,—

The High Contracting Parties agree that the stipulated delay of six months shall commence from the day either anterior or posterior to the 1st January, 1880, on which the new General Customs Tariff shall have been promulgated.

The benefit of the prolongation shall apply to the Conventional Acts enumerated hereafter, that is to say :—

1. Treaty of Commerce of the 23rd January, 1860.
2. Additional Article of the 25th February 1860.
3. Second Additional Article of the 27th June, 1860.
4. First Supplementary Convention of the 12th October, 1860.
5. Second Supplementary Convention of the 16th November, 1860.
6. Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of the 23rd July, 1873.
7. Supplementary Convention of the 24th January, 1874.
8. Declaration of the 24th January, 1874.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, acting in the name of their respective Governments, have drawn up the present Declaration, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done in duplicate, at Paris, the 10th day of October, 1879.

(L.S.) F. O. ADAMS.
(L.S.) WADDINGTON.

LE Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique et le Gouvernement de la République Française prévoyant le cas où les relations commerciales et maritimes entre la Grande Bretagne et la France n'auraient pas été réglées par de nouveaux arrangements avant le 31 Décembre, 1879, époque à laquelle les Traités et Conventions de Commerce actuellement existants doivent prendre fin et désirant assurer aux industriels et aux négociants des deux pays un délai suffisant pour terminer les opérations en cours d'exécution,—

Sont convenus de proroger, pour une période de six mois avant leur cessation définitive, les Acts Conventionnels en vigueur entre la Grande Bretagne et la France.

Considérant, d'ailleurs, qu'aux termes de la Loi votée en France le 4 Août dernier, qui confère au Gouvernement de la République la faculté de proroger les Traités et Conventions de Commerce, la durée de cette prorogation ne pourra excéder six mois à partir de la promulgation du nouveau Tarif Général des Douanes soumis à l'approbation des Chambres Françaises,—

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent que le délai stipulé de six mois courra à partir du jour soit antérieur soit postérieur au 1er Janvier, 1880, où le nouveau Tarif Général des Douanes de France aura été promulgué.

Le bénéfice de la prorogation s'appliquera aux Actes Conventionnels énumérés ci-après, savoir :—

1. Traité de Commerce du 23 Janvier, 1860.
2. Article Additionnel du 25 Février, 1860.
3. Second Article Additionnel du 27 Juin, 1860.
4. Première Convention Supplémentaire du 12 Octobre 1860.
5. Seconde Convention Supplémentaire du 16 Novembre, 1860.
6. Traité de Commerce et de Navigation du 23 Juillet, 1873.
7. Convention Supplémentaire du 24 Janvier, 1874.
8. Déclaration du 24 Janvier, 1874.

En foi de quoi, les Soussignés, agissant au nom de leurs Gouvernements respectifs, ont dressé la présente Déclaration, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Paris, en double exemplaire, le 10 Octobre, 1879.

(L.S.) F. O. ADAMS.
(L.S.) WADDINGTON.

No. 224 E. P.—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 16th December 1879, is published for general information:—

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 15th day of *December*, 1879

PRESENT:

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

Prince Leopold.

Lord President.

Earl of Beaconsfield.

Mr. Secretary Cross.

Mr. W. H. Smith.

WHEREAS by the Extradition Acts of 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted, that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, between Her Majesty and the Swiss Confederation, for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Swiss Confederation, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with, or convicted of, the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Alfred Guthrie Graham Bonar, Esquire, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation;

And the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, Joseph Martin Knüsel, Member of the Swiss Federal Council;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The crimes for which the extradition is to be granted are the following:—

- (1.) Murder (including infanticide) and attempt to murder.
- (2.) Manslaughter.
- (3.) Counterfeiting or altering money, uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money.
- (4.) Forgery, or counterfeiting, or altering, or uttering what is forged, or counterfeited, or altered; comprehending the crimes designated in the Penal Codes of either State as counterfeiting or falsification of paper money, bank-notes, or other securities, forgery or falsification of other public or private documents, likewise the uttering or bringing into circulation, or wilfully using such counterfeit, forged, or falsified papers.

NACHDEM Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland, und die Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft, behufs besserer Verwaltung der Rechtspflege und zur Verbütung von Verbrechen innerhalb der beiden Gebiete und Gerichtsbarkeiten es für zweckmässig befunden haben, dass Personen, welche der in diesem Verträge aufgeführten strafbaren Handlungen beschuldigt oder wegen solcher verurtheilt und vor der Justiz flüchtig geworden sind, unter bestimmten Umständen gegenseitig ausgeliefert werden sollen; so haben sie behufs Abschliessung eines desfallsigen Vertrages zu Ihren Bevollmächtigten ernannt und zwar:

Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland Alfred Guthrie Graham Bonar, Esquire, Ihren ausserordentlichen Gesandten und Bevollmächtigten Minister bei der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft;

Und der Bundesrath der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft Joseph Martin Knüsel, Mitglied des Schweizerischen Bundesrathes;

Welche, nachdem sie sich gegenseitig ihre Vollmachten mitgetheilt und dieselben in guter und gehöriger Form befunden, die folgenden Artikel vereinbart und abgeschlossen haben:—

ARTIKEL I.

Die hohen vertragenden Theile verpflichten sich einander diejenigen Personen auszuliefern, welche wegen einer, auf dem Gebiete des einen Theils begangenen strafbaren Handlung beschuldigt oder verurtheilt sind und in dem Gebiete des andern Theiles aufgefunden werden, sofern die in dem gegenwärtigen Verträge angegebenen Fälle und Voraussetzungen vorhanden sind.

ARTIKEL II.

Die strafbaren Handlungen, wegen deren die Auslieferung zu gewähren ist, sind folgende:—

- (1.) Mord, mit Inbegriff des Kindsmordes, und Mordsversuch.
- (2.) Todtschlag.
- (3.) Nachmachen oder Verfälschen von Metallgeld, Verausgabung oder Inumlaufsetzen nachgemachten oder verfälschten Metallgeldes.
- (4.) Fälschung, Nachmachen oder Verändern, sowie die Verausgabung dessen, was nachgemacht, gefälscht oder verändert ist, inbegriffen die Verbrechen welche in den Strafgesetzen des einen oder andern Staates als Nachmachen oder Verfälschen von Papiergeld, Banknoten oder andern Werthschriften enthalten sind; ferner die Fälschung oder Verfälschung anderer öffentlicher oder Privat-Urkunden, sowie die Verausgabung das Inverkehrbringen oder der wissentliche Gebrauch solcher nachgemachter, gefälschter oder verfälschter Papiere.

- (5.) Embezzlement or larceny.
- (6.) Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.
- (7.) Crimes against bankruptcy law.
- (8.) Fraud committed by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or public officer of any Company made criminal by any law for the time being in force.
- (9.) Rape.
- (10.) Abduction of minors.
- (11.) Child stealing or kidnapping.
- (12.) False imprisonment.
- (13.) Burglary, or housebreaking, with criminal intent.
- (14.) Arson.
- (15.) Robbery with violence.
- (16.) Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort.
- (17.) Perjury or subornation of perjury.
- (18.) Malicious injury to property, if the offence be indictable.

The extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, as an accessory before or after the fact.

ARTICLE III.

No Swiss shall be delivered up by Switzerland to the Government of the United Kingdom; and no subject of the United Kingdom shall be delivered up by the Government thereof to Switzerland.

ARTICLE IV.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or the person claimed on the part of the Swiss Government, has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial, in one of the Swiss Cantons or in the United Kingdom respectively, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or if the person claimed on the part of the Swiss Government, should be under examination, or have been condemned for any other crime, in one of the Swiss Cantons or in the United Kingdom respectively, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been set at liberty in due course of law.

In case such individual should be proceeded against or detained in the country in which he has taken refuge, on account of obligations contracted towards private individuals, his extradition shall, nevertheless, take place; the injured party retaining his right to prosecute his claims before the competent authority.

ARTICLE V.

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution, or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

- (5.) Diebstahl und Unterschlagung.
- (6.) Betrug, resp. Erlangung von Geld oder andern Sachen durch falsche Vorspiegelungen.
- (7.) Betrügerlicher Bankrott, resp. Verbrechen gegen das Gesetz betreffend Bankrott.
- (8.) Untreue Seitens eines Verwalters Beauftragten, Banquiers, Agenten, Prokuristen, Vormundes oder Kurators, Verstandes, Mitgliedes oder Beamten irgend einer Gesellschaft, soweit dieselbe nach den bestehenden Gesetzen mit Strafe bedroht ist.
- (9.) Nothzucht.
- (10.) Entführung von Minderjährigen.
- (11.) Menschenraub.
- (12.) Rechtswidriges Gefangenhalten.
- (13.) Einbrechen oder Einsteigen in ein Wohnhaus in verbrecherischer Absicht.
- (14.) Vorsätzliche Brandstiftung.
- (15.) Raub unter Anwendung von Gewalt.
- (16.) Drohungen mittels Brief oder auf andere Weise, mit der Absicht, zu erpressen.
- (17.) Meineid und die Verleitung zum Meineid.
- (18.) Böswillige Eigenthumsbeschädigung insofern sie kriminalrechtliche Verfolgung begründet.

Die Auslieferung findet auch statt wegen Theilnahme an einer der vorbezeichneten strafbaren Handlungen, mag die Theilnahme vor oder nach der Verübung stattfinden.

ARTIKEL III.

Kein Schweizer wird von Seiten der Schweiz an die Regierung des Vereinigten Königreiches und von Seiten dieser kein englischer Unterthan an die Schweiz ausgeliefert werden.

ARTIKEL IV.

Die Auslieferung soll nicht stattfinden, wenn die von der Schweizerischen Regierung verfolgte Person im Vereinigten Königreich, oder die Seitens der Regierung des Vereinigten Königreiches verfolgte Person in einem Kanton der Schweiz wegen derselben strafbaren Handlung, wegen deren die Auslieferung nachgesucht wird, in Untersuchung gewesen und ausser Verfolgung gesetzt worden, oder sich noch in Untersuchung befindet, oder bereits bestraft worden ist.

Wenn die von der Schweizerischen Regierung verfolgte Person im Vereinigten Königreich, oder wenn die Seitens der Regierung des Vereinigten Königreiches verfolgte Person in einem Kanton der Schweiz wegen einer andern strafbaren Handlung in Untersuchung liegt oder bestraft worden ist, so kann die Auslieferung verschoben werden, bis diese Person in gehörigen Rechtsgang in Freiheit gesetzt worden ist.

Wird ein solches Individuum wegen Verpflichtungen, die dasselbe mit Privatpersonen abgeschlossen hat, in jenem Lande, in welchem es Zuflucht genommen hat, gerichtlich verfolgt oder mit Personalarrest belegt, so soll dessen Auslieferung dennoch stattfinden, dabei aber der beschädigten Partei das Recht vorbehalten bleiben, ihre Aussprache vor der kompetenten Behörde geltend zu machen.

ARTIKEL V.

Die Auslieferung soll nicht stattfinden, wenn seit der begangenen strafbaren Handlung, oder der Einleitung der strafgerichtlichen Verfolgung oder der erfolgten Verurtheilung nach den Gesetzen des ersuchten Staates Verjährung der strafgerichtlichen Verfolgung oder der erkannten Strafe eingetreten ist.

ARTICLE VI.

If the individual claimed by one of the two Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers, on account of other crimes committed upon their respective territories, his surrender shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date; unless any other arrangement should be made between the Governments which have claimed him, either on account of the gravity of the crimes committed, or for any other reason.

ARTICLE VII.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or is connected with a crime of that nature, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try and punish him for an offence of a political character.

ARTICLE VIII.

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison, or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made, for any other crime, or on account of any other matters than those for which the extradition shall have taken place.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE IX.

The requisition for extradition must always be made by the way of diplomacy, and to wit, in Switzerland by the British Minister to the President of the Confederation, and in the United Kingdom to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the Consul-General of Switzerland, who, for the purposes of this Treaty, is hereby recognised by Her Majesty as a Diplomatic Representative of Switzerland.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

A requisition for extradition cannot be founded on sentences passed in *contumaciam*.

ARTICLE X.

A fugitive criminal may, however, be apprehended under a warrant issued by any police magistrate, justice of the peace, or other competent authority, in either country, on such inform-

ARTIKEL VI.

Wird ein Individuum von einer der beiden Vertragsparteien auf Grund des gegenwärtigen Vertrages zur Auslieferung reklamirt, zugleich aber auch dessen Auslieferung von einer oder mehreren andern Mächten wegen andern auf deren Gebieten begangenen Verbrechen verlangt, so ist dasjenige Gesuch im Vorgange zu bewilligen, welches das älteste im datum ist, es sei denn, das zwischen den Regierungen, die das betreffende Individuum reklamirt haben, entweder wegen der Wichtigkeit der begangenen Verbrechen oder aus andern Gründen ein anderes Abkommen getroffen würde.

ARTIKEL VII.

Ein flüchtiger Verbrecher soll nicht ausgeliefert werden, wenn die strafbare Handlung, wegen deren seine Auslieferung verlangt wird, einen politischen Charakter an sich trägt, oder mit einem derartigen Verbrechen zusammenhängt, oder wenn er nachweisen kann, dass der Antrag auf seine Auslieferung in Wirklichkeit mit der Absicht gestellt worden ist, ihn wegen eines Verbrechens oder Vergehens politischer Natur zu verfolgen oder zu bestrafen.

ARTIKEL VIII.

Die ausgelieferte Person darf in dem Staate, an welchen die Auslieferung erfolgt ist, keinenfalls wegen einer andern strafbaren Handlung oder auf Grund anderer Thatfachen, als derjenigen, wegen deren die Auslieferung erfolgt ist, in Haft behalten oder zur Untersuchung gezogen werden.

Auf strafbare Handlungen, welche nach erfolgter Auslieferung verübt sind, findet diese Bestimmung keine Anwendung.

ARTIKEL IX.

Das Auslieferungsbegehren muss immer auf diplomatischem Wege gestellt werden und zwar in der Schweiz durch den Englischen Gesandten bei dem Bundespräsidenten und in Grossbritannien durch den Schweizerischen General-Konsul in London, welcher von Ihrer Majestät für die Zwecke dieses Vertrages als diplomatischer Repräsentant der Schweiz anerkannt wird, bei dem Staatssekretär für die auswärtigen Angelegenheiten.

Mit dem Gesuche auf Auslieferung eines Beschuldigten müssen ein Verhaftsbefehl welcher von der zuständigen Behörde des die Auslieferung begehrenden Staates erlassen ist, und solche Beweiss beigebracht werden, welche nach den Gesetzen des Ortes, wo der Beschuldigte aufgefunden wird, dessen Verhaftung rechtfertigen würden, wenn die strafbare Handlung dort begangen wäre.

Betrifft das Auslieferungsbegehren eine bereits verurtheilte Person, so muss das Strafurtheil beigebracht werden, welches von dem zuständigen Gericht des die Auslieferung begehrenden Staates gegen den Verurtheilten erlassen worden ist.

Auf Strafurtheile, welche in *contumaciam* erlassen worden sind, kann das Auslieferungs-gesuch nicht gegründet werden.

ARTIKEL X.

Indessen kann ein flüchtiger Verbrecher in beiden Ländern auch verhaftet werden auf Grund eines Verhaftsbefehles, der von einem Polizeimagistrat, Friedensrichter, oder von einer andern kompet-

ation or complaint, together with such evidence or after such judicial proceedings as would in the opinion of the officer issuing the warrant justify its issue, if the crime had been committed in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which he exercises jurisdiction. Provided, however, that in the United Kingdom the accused shall in such case be sent as speedily as possible before a police magistrate in London. Such requisition may be made by means of the post or by telegraph.

The accused shall, however, be discharged if, within such reasonable time as, with reference to the circumstances of the case, the police magistrate may fix, the requisition shall not have been made according to the stipulations contained in Article IX.

ARTICLE XI.

The extradition shall not take place before the expiration of fifteen days from the apprehension, and then only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition.

ARTICLE XII.

In the examination which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as entirely valid evidence the sworn depositions or statement of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, provided such documents are signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or Officer of such State, and are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of a British Secretary of State, or of the Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation.

ARTICLE XIII.

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, he shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE XIV.

All articles seized, which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, shall, if the competent authority of State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place, and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

enten Behörde auf eine solche Strafanzeige oder Klage und zugleich auf einen solchen Beweis oder nach einem solchen gerichtlichen Verfahren erlassen wird, dass nach der Ansicht des Beamten, welcher den Verhaftsbefehl erlässt, dessen Erlass gerechtfertigt wäre, wenn das Verbrechen in demjenigen Theile der Gebiete der Vertragsparteien begangen, worden wäre, in welchem der Beamte Gerichtsbarkeit ausübt. Es wird indessen bedungen, dass in dem Vereinigten Königreiche in einem solchen Falle der Beklagte so schnell wie möglich vor einen Polizeimagistrat in London gesendet werden soll. Solche Requisitionen mögen vermittle der Post oder durch den Telegraphen gemacht werden.

Der Angeklagte soll indess des Verhaftes entlassen werden, wenn inner einer billigen Frist, die von dem Polizeimagistrat anzusezen ist und bei deren Fixirung die Verumständungen des einzelnen Falles zu berücksichtigen sind, das Begehren nicht in Gemässheit der in Artikel IX enthaltenen Bestimmungen gestellt worden ist.

ARTIKEL XI.

Die Auslieferung erfolgt nicht vor Ablauf von fünfzehn Tagen seit der Ergreifung und nur dann, wenn die Beweise für genügend befunden worden sind, um nach den Gesezen des ersuchten Staates entweder die Verweisung des Ergriffenen zur Hauptuntersuchung zu rechtfertigen, falls die strafbare Handlung im Gebiet dieses Staates begangen wäre, oder darzuthun, dass der Ergriffene mit der von den Gerichten des ersuchenden Staates verurtheilten Person identisch ist.

ARTIKEL XII.

Die Behörden des ersuchten Staates haben bei der Prüfung, welche ihnen nach den vorstehenden Bestimmungen obliegt, den beschworenen Depositionen und Zeugenaussagen, welche in dem andern Staate zu Protokoll genommen sind, desgleichen den Abschriften hievon und ebenso den im andern Staate erlassenen Haftbefehlen und Urtheilen volle Beweiskraft beizulegen, vorausgesetzt, dass diese Schriftstücke durch einen Richter, eine obrigkeitliche Person oder einen andern Beamten dieses Staates unterzeichnet oder bescheinigt und durch einen beeidigten Zeugen oder durch Beidruckung des Amtssiegels eines Englischen Staatsministers oder des Schweizerischen Bundeskanzlers beglaubigt sind.

ARTIKEL XIII.

Wenn die zur Auslieferung genügenden Beweise nicht binnen zwei Monaten von dem Tage der Ergreifung des Flüchtigen an beigebracht werden, so ist der Ergriffene auf freien Fass zu sezen.

ARTIKEL XIV.

Alle in Beschlag genommenen Gegenstände, welche sich zur Zeit der Verhaftung der auszuliefernden Person in deren Besiz waren, sollen, wenn die zuständige Behörde des um die Auslieferung ersuchten Staates die Ausantwortung derselben angeordnet hat, bei Vollziehung der Auslieferung mit übergeben werden, und diese Ueberlieferung soll sich nicht blos auf die entfremdeten Gegenstände, sondern auch auf Alles erstrecken, was zum Beweis, der strafbaren Handlung dienen kann.

ARTICLE XV.

The Contracting Parties renounce any claim for the reimbursement of the expenses incurred by them in the arrest and maintenance of the person to be surrendered, and his conveyance to the frontiers of the State from which he is required; they reciprocally agree to bear such expenses themselves.

ARTICLE XVI.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty.

The requisition for the arrest and surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign Possessions shall be made through the Swiss Consul-General in London to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who shall proceed in conformity with the provisions of the present Treaty and the laws of the land.

Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign Possessions for the surrender of such individuals as shall have committed in Switzerland any of the crimes hereinafore mentioned, who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign Possessions, on the basis as nearly as may be, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal from any Colony or foreign Possession of Her Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication in conformity with the laws prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties, but shall remain in force for six months after notice has been given of its termination.

The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berne in four weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Berne, the thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

(L.S.) A. G. G. BONAR.

(L.S.) J. M. KNÜSEL.

ARTIKEL XV.

Die vertragenden Theile verzichten darauf, die Erstattung derjenigen Kosten, welche ihnen aus der Festnahme und den Unterhalt des Auszuliefernden und seinem Transport bis zur Grenze des requirirten Staates erwachsen, in Anspruch zu nehmen, willigen vielmehr gegenseitig darein diese Kosten selbst zu tragen.

ARTIKEL XVI.

Die Bestimmungen des gegenwärtigen Vertrages sollen auf die Kolonien und auswärtigen Besitzungen Ihrer Grossbritannischen Majestät Anwendung finden.

Der Antrag auf Verhaftung und Auslieferung eines flüchtigen Verbrechers, welcher in einer dieser Kolonien oder auswärtigen Besitzungen Zuflucht gefunden hat, soll durch den Schweizerischen General-Konsul in London bei dem Staatssekretär der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten gestellt werden, welcher nach Vorschrift dieses Vertrages und der bestehenden Gesetze zu verfahren hat.

Ihrer Grossbritannischen Majestät soll es jedoch freistehen, in den Britischen Kolonien und auswärtigen Besitzungen über die Auslieferung solcher Individuen die in der Schweiz ein im Vertrag genanntes Verbrechen begangen haben, aber innerhalb dieser Kolonien und auswärtigen Besitzungen Zuflucht gefunden haben, auf möglichst gleicher Grundlage mit den Bestimmungen des gegenwärtigen Vertrages besondere Anordnungen zu treffen.

Begehren betreffend die Auslieferung von Verbrechern, welche aus einer Kolonie oder auswärtigen Besitzung Ihrer Gross Britannischen Majestät geflüchtet sind, sollen nach den Bestimmungen der vorstehenden Artikel des gegenwärtigen Vertrages behandelt werden.

ARTIKEL XVII.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll zehn Tage nach seiner, in Gemässheit der durch die Gesetzgebung der hohen vertragenden Theile vorgeschriebenen Formen erfolgten Veröffentlichung in Kraft treten. Der Vertrag kann von jedem der beiden hohen vertragenden Theile aufgekündigt werden, bleibt jedoch nach erfolgter Aufkündigung noch sechs Monate in Kraft.

Der Vertrag wird ratifizirt und die Ratifikationen werden nach vier Wochen, oder wo möglich früher, in Bern ausgewechselt werden.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die beiderseitigen Bevollmächtigten die gegenwärtige Uebereinkunft unterzeichnet und mit ihren Wappen unterschiegelt.

So geschehen in Bern den einunddreissigsten März, Ein tausend acht hundert vier und siebenzig.

(L.S.) A. G. G. BONAR.

(L.S.) J. M. KNÜSEL.

And whereas a Protocol amending Article XVI of the aforesaid Treaty was signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty and of the Swiss Confederation on the twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, which Protocol is in the following terms:—

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, having met in Conference, have taken into their consideration the following subject:—

They have directed their attention to the fact that the second paragraph of the XVIth Article of the Treaty, which stipulates that the requisition for the arrest of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of the Colonies or foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty shall be made through the Swiss Consul-General in London to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was not in accordance with the law of England, and they have consequently resolved to declare that the second paragraph of that Article beginning:

“The requisition for the arrest,” and concluding with, “and the laws of the land,” shall be null and void, and in lieu thereof the following words shall be substituted:

“The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions shall be made to the Governor or to the Supreme Authority of such Colony or Possession through the Swiss Consul, or, in case there should be no Swiss Consul, through the Consular Agent of another State charged for the occasion with the Swiss interests in the Colony or Possession in question.

“The Governor or Supreme Authority above mentioned shall decide with regard to such requisitions as nearly as possible in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty. He will, however, be at liberty either to consent to the extradition or report the case to his Government.”

The other provisions of Article XVI remain in force as they have been agreed upon in the Treaty.

This Protocol shall be regarded and acted upon as forming part of the Treaty in question.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed this Protocol, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Berne, the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of Grace, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

The Plenipotentiary of Great Britain,
(L.S.) EDWIN CORBETT.

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty and Protocol were exchanged at Berne on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four:

And whereas under and by virtue of the powers in and by the 17th Article of the said Treaty reserved and contained, the Swiss Confederation did on the twenty-second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, give notice to Her Majesty's Government of the termination of the said Treaty, subject to the provisions in the said Article contained that the same should remain in force for six months after notice should be given for its termination.

And whereas on the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, a Convention was entered into between Great Britain and Switzerland in the terms following:—

THE Swiss Federal Council having by a note of the 22nd December, 1877, denounced the Extradition Treaty of the 31st March, 1874, which

Die unterzeichneten Bevollmächtigten Ihrer Majestät der Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland, und des Bundesrathes der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft, haben in einer Conferenz folgenden Gegenstand in Erwägung gezogen:—

Sie haben ihre Aufmerksamkeit auf die Thatsache gerichtet, dass der zweite Absatz von Artikel XVI des Vertrages, welcher bestimmt, dass das Gesuch um Verhaftung eines flüchtigen Verbrechers, welcher sich nach einer der Colonien oder auswärtigen Besizungen Ihrer Grossbritannischen Majestät gewendet hat, durch den Schweizerischen General-Konsul in London an den Staatssekretär für die auswärtigen Angelegenheiten gerichtet werden soll, mit den Gesetzen Englands nicht in Einklang steht. Sie sind daher übereingekommen zu erklären, dass der zweite Absatz besagten Artikels, also beginnend:

“Der Antrag auf Verhaftung,” und schliessend “der bestehenden Geseze zu verfahren hat,” null und nichtig sein, und an Stelle desselben die nachfolgenden Worte eingeschaltet werden sollen:

“Der Antrag auf Auslieferung eines flüchtigen Verbrechers, welcher in einer dieser Colonien oder auswärtigen Besizungen Zuflucht gefunden hat, soll bei dem Gouverneur oder bei der höchsten Behörde der betreffenden Colonie oder Besizung durch den in derselben residirenden Schweizerischen Consul, oder in Ermangelung eines solchen durch den Consularagenten eines andern Staates welchem für diesen speciellen Fall die Wahrnehmung der Schweizerischen Interessen in der fraglichen Colonie oder Besizung anvertraut wird, gestellt werden.

“Der Gouverneur oder die höchste Behörde welche oben erwähnt sind, sollen bezüglich solchen Auslieferungsbegehren möglichst conform mit den Bestimmungen des vorliegenden Vertrages entscheiden. Es steht ihnen indess frei, die Auslieferung zu bewilligen oder den Fall ihrer Regierung zum Entscheid zu überweisen.”

Die andern Punkte von Artikel XVI bleiben in der im Vertrag vereinbarten Form in Kraft.

Dieses Protokoll soll als integrierender Bestandteil des Vertrages angesehen und beobachtet werden.

Zur Urkunde dessen haben die Unterfertigten dasselbe unterzeichnet und ihre Siegel beigesetzt.

So geschehen in doppelter Ausfertigung in Berne den achtundzwanzigsten Tag des Wintermonats im Jahre des Heils ein tausend acht hundert und siebenzig.

Der Bevollmächtigte der Schweiz,
(L.S.) J. M. KNÜSEL.

LE Conseil Fédéral Suisse ayant dénoncé, par une note du 22 Décembre, 1877, le Traité d'Extradition du 31 Mars, 1874, existant entre le Royaume-Uni

exists between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Swiss Confederation, and a new Extradition Treaty not having as yet been concluded, the High Contracting Parties, being desirous of prolonging the duration of the Treaty now in force, have named as their Plenipotentiaries for this purpose :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Horace Rumbold, Baronet, Her Majesty's Minister Resident to the Swiss Confederation ; and

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, M. le Conseiller Fédéral Fridolin Anderwert, Chief of the Federal Department of Justice and Police ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded the following Convention :—

The duration of the Treaty of the 31st March 1874, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Swiss Confederation is prolonged for six months, to date from the 22nd June, 1878.

Done at Berne, this nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

The Plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland :

(Signed) HORACE RUMBOLD.

The Plenipotentiary of Switzerland :

(Signed) ANDERWERT.

And whereas on the thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, a further Convention was entered into between Great Britain and Switzerland in the terms following :—

THE Swiss Federal Council having, by a note of the 22nd December, 1877, denounced the Extradition Treaty of the 31st March 1874, which exists between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Swiss Confederation, and a new Extradition Treaty not having as yet been concluded, the High Contracting Parties, being desirous of prolonging the duration of the Treaty now in force, have named as their Plenipotentiaries for this purpose :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Horace Rumbold, Baronet, Her Majesty's Minister Resident to the Swiss Confederation ; and

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, M. le Conseiller Fédéral Fridolin Anderwert, Chief of the Federal Department of Justice and Police ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded the following Convention :—

The duration of the Treaty of the 31st March, 1874, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Swiss Confederation is prolonged for twelve months, to date from the 22nd December, 1878.

Done at Berne, this thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

The Plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland :

(Signed) HORACE RUMBOLD.

The Plenipotentiary of Switzerland :

(Signed) ANDERWERT.

And whereas on the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, a further Convention was entered into between Great Britain and Switzerland in the terms following :—

THE Swiss Federal Council having, by a note of the 22nd December, 1877, denounced the

de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et la Confédération Suisse, et un nouveau Traité d'Extradition n'ayant pas encore été conclu, les Hautes Parties Contractantes, désirant prolonger la durée du Traité actuellement encore en vigueur, ont nommé à cet effet pour les Plénipotentiaires :

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Sir Horace Rumbold, Baronet, son Ministre-Résident près la Confédération Suisse ; et

Le Conseil Fédéral de la Confédération Suisse, M. le Conseiller Fédéral Fridolin Anderwert, Chef du Département Fédéral de Justice et Police ;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leur pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont conclu la Convention suivante :—

La durée du Traité d'Extradition du 31 Mars, 1874, entre le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et la Confédération Suisse est prolongée de six mois à partir du 22 Juin, 1878.

Ainsi fait à Berne, le dix-neuf Juin, mil huit cent soixante-dix-huit.

Le Plénipotentiaire du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande :

(Signé) HORACE RUMBOLD.

Le Plénipotentiaire de Suisse :

(Signé) ANDERWERT.

LE Conseil Fédéral Suisse ayant dénoncé, par note du 22 Décembre, 1877, le Traité d'Extradition du 31 Mars, 1874, existant entre le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et la Confédération Suisse, et un nouveau Traité d'Extradition n'ayant pas encore été conclu, les Hautes Parties Contractantes, désirant prolonger la durée du Traité actuellement encore en vigueur, ont nommé à cet effet pour leur Plénipotentiaires :

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Sir Horace Rumbold, Baronet, son Ministre-Résident près la Confédération Suisse ; et

Le Conseil Fédéral de la Confédération Suisse, M. le Conseiller Fédéral Fridolin Anderwert, Chef du Département Fédéral de Justice et Police ;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont conclu la Convention suivante :—

La durée du Traité d'Extradition du 31 Mars, 1874, entre le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et la Confédération Suisse est prolongée de douze mois à partir du 22 Décembre, 1878.

Ainsi fait à Berne, le treize Décembre, mil huit cent soixante-dix-huit.

Le Plénipotentiaire du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande :

(Signé) HORACE RUMBOLD.

Le Plénipotentiaire de Suisse :

(Signé) ANDERWERT.

LE Conseil Fédéral Suisse ayant dénoncé, par note du 22 Décembre, 1877, le Traité d'Extradi-

Extradition Treaty of the 31st March, 1874, which exists between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Swiss Confederation, and a new Extradition Treaty not having as yet been concluded, the High Contracting Parties, being desirous of prolonging the duration of the Treaty now in force, have named as their Plenipotentiaries for that purpose:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Horace Rumbold, Baronet, Her Majesty's Minister Resident to the Swiss Confederation; and

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, M. le Conseiller Fédéral Fridolin Anderwert, Chief of the Federal Department of Justice and Police;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded the following Convention:—

The duration of the Treaty of the 31st March, 1874, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Swiss Confederation is prolonged for twelve months, to date from the 22nd December, 1879.

Done at Berne, this eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

The Plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

(Signed) HORACE RUMBOLD.

The Plenipotentiary of Switzerland:

(Signed) ANDERWERT.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Act, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Acts shall apply in the case of Switzerland and of the said Treaty and Protocol, and Conventions with the Swiss Confederation.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information:—

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 17th January 1880.

No. 160.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 48 of the Native Passenger Ships' Act, 1876, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that voyages, whether by sailing vessels or steamers, between the ports on the Coromandel Coast and Chittagong and ports south of Chittagong on the Arracan and Burmah Coast or beyond shall be reckoned long voyages for the purposes of the Act.

No. 182.—The following order, issued by Her Majesty the Queen in Council, is published for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT BALMORAL.

The 28th day of October 1879.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, it is enacted that when the Legislature of any British Possession provides for the survey of and grant of certificates for passenger steamers, and the Board of Trade report to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the certificates are to the like effect, and are granted after a like survey and in such manner as to be equally efficient with the certificates granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council—

1. To declare that the said certificates shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts; and
2. To declare that all or any of the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates granted for passenger steamers under those Acts shall, either without modification or with such modifications as to Her Majesty may seem necessary, apply to the certificates referred to in the Order; and
3. To impose such conditions and to make such regulations with respect to the said certificates and to the use, delivery, and cancellation thereof as to Her Majesty may seem fit, and to impose penalties not exceeding fifty pounds for the breach of such conditions and regulations:

tion du 31 Mars, 1874, existant entre le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et la Confédération Suisse, et un nouveau Traité d'Extradition n'ayant pas encore été conclu, les Hautes Parties Contractantes, désirant prolonger la durée du Traité actuellement encore en vigueur, ont nommé à cet effet pour leur Plénipotentiaires:

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande Sir Horace Rumbold, Baronet, son Ministre-Résident près la Confédération Suisse; et

Le Conseil Fédéral de la Confédération Suisse, M. le Conseiller Fédéral Fridolin Anderwert, Chef du Département Fédéral de Justice et Police;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont conclu la Convention suivante:—

La durée du Traité d'Extradition du 31 Mars, 1874, entre le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et la Confédération Suisse est prolongée de douze mois à partir du 22 Décembre, 1879.

Ainsi fait à Berne, le huit Décembre, mil huit cent soixante dix-neuf.

Le Plénipotentiaire du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne, et d'Irlande:

(Signé) HORACE RUMBOLD.

Le Plénipotentiaire de Suisse:

(Signé) ANDERWERT.

C. L. Peel.

And whereas the Legislature of the British Possession of Bombay has provided for the survey of and grant of certificates for passenger steamers :

And whereas the Board of Trade have reported to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that such certificates are to the like effect and are granted after a like survey, and in such manner as to be equally efficient with the certificates granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council—

1. To declare that the certificates granted under the said provision by the Legislature of the British Possession of Bombay for passenger steamers shall be of the same force as if they had been granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the said Acts relating to Merchant Shipping.
2. To declare that all the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates granted for passenger steamers under those Acts shall, without modification, except as hereinafter mentioned, apply to the certificates referred to in this Order.
3. To declare that it shall not be lawful for a passenger steamer to which this Order relates to proceed to sea with passengers on board from any port or place in the United Kingdom on any voyage other than one to the said Possession of Bombay or to any intermediate place or places situate on such voyage.
4. To declare that if any passenger steamer goes to sea from any place in the United Kingdom with any passengers on board upon any voyage other than a voyage to the said Possession of Bombay or any intermediate place or places as aforesaid, the owner thereof shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and such penalty is hereby imposed accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

Fort William, the 16th January 1880.

No. 42.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Corporal David Neville to be Second Lieutenant.

Volunteer Nathaniel Cox to be Second Lieutenant.

GAZETTE.

No. 48.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1248 of 1879, sanctioning the publication in separate monthly circulars of all rulings and orders relating to financial and administrative subjects of the Army, it is hereby notified for general information that notifications on the subjects specified below will cease to be published in the *Gazette of India* :—

I.—*Appointments.*—*Officiating and temporary appointments.*—These (excepting when of a special nature) will be sanctioned by letter, and, when necessary, published in the gazettes of the Madras and Bombay presidencies, local gazettes, or in the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, as the case may be.

II.—*Furlough.*—*Dates of arrival.*—The date of arrival in India may be endorsed on the last pay certificate, or a certificate signed by the staff officer at the port attached to the first pay bill.

The reports of arrival in the case of all officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army, and of British officers holding staff appointments, similarly endorsed on the letters of permission to return to duty granted by the India Office, as well as reports of departure, will be furnished to the Military Department, Calcutta, as usual.

III.—*Pensions to out-pensioners of the Chelsea Hospital and local service men.*—With respect to the former, the necessary communications will be made by letter to the Governments of Madras and Bombay and the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, for publication of the grant of pension in the gazettes of those presidencies, or in the "Controller's Circulars," as the case may be.

The papers regarding local service men in the Bengal presidency will be forwarded by the Adjutant General in India direct to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, for sanction of Government, when necessary, and publication in the "Controller's Circulars."

IV.—*Retirements.*—*The amount of pension or annuity granted to commissioned or warrant officers on retirement.*—The necessary information on this point will be communicated by letter to departments and individuals concerned.

V.—*Subordinate Medical Department.*—The appointment, promotion, dismissal, discharge or resignation of members of the Subordinate Medical Department below the grade of warrant officer, will be approved by the Government of India, and notified in the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

VI.—*Qualification tests passed by members of the Subordinate Medical Department.*—These will be kept on record in the Medical Department, and all necessary action thereon taken by that department.

VII.—*Transfers.—Services of officers placed at the disposal of Governments, Departments, and Administrations, and of the Commander-in-Chief in India.*—The fact of such transfers will be communicated by letter, and, when necessary, published in the gazettes of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, local gazettes, or in the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, as the case may be.

2. Heads of departments will take the necessary steps to intimate to individuals and pay offices concerned any officiating appointments, or such other information as may be communicated to them by letter under the above heads of subjects, by departmental circulars, or in such manner as may be considered necessary.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is republished for general information:—

NOTIFICATION.—TELEGRAPH.

Fort William, the 13th January 1880.

No. 12.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st April 1880, the following revision of the 2nd paragraph of Rule 43 of the Rules for Inland Messages, and to cancel the first foot-note to that paragraph:—

- “Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a reply paid message, the terminal station sends a service telegram to that effect to the sender, and the amount deposited will be refunded on application being made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.
- “The words ‘reply paid’ or ‘answer paid’ entitle the addressee to receive the equivalent of the minimum charge, &c., only, and if he wishes to answer at a time when the double charge is levied, he must pay the additional cost himself. It should be distinctly understood that it is not compulsory on the addressee to send a reply. The duty of the Telegraph Department consists simply in paying to him in telegraph stamps the amount prepaid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it.”

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 23rd January 1880.

No. 2.—Mr. Tindal A. Pearson, Barrister-at-law, has been confirmed in the office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. F. S. Collis.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 22nd January 1880.

No. 127.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 27 of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," to exempt from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15, and 16 of the said Act, other than those referring to cannon articles designed for torpedo service, war rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, the under-mentioned persons, *viz.*—

Shahzadah Ahmed Hulleemuzzaman—

a grandson of the late Tippoo Sultan and a Political Pensioner.

Sorab Jung of Bankipore—

a member of the family of the late Nawab Moneeroddowlah and a Political Pensioner.

Kumar Bhikhun Narayan Sing—

son of Sir Joy Prokash Sing, K.C.S.I., Maharajah Bahadoor of Deo in the district of Gya.

Kumar Harendro Kishore Sing—

son of Rajendro Kishore Sing, Maharajah Bahadoor of Bettiah, one of the Chief Landholders in the district of Chumparun.

Giraj Sen—

nephew of Saheb Proladh Sen, Rajah Bahadoor of Ramnugger, in the district of Chumparun.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 19th January 1880.

No. 28.—Mr. E. Grey is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 4th November 1879.

MEDICAL.

The 21st January 1880.

No. 50.—Assistant Surgeon Kishori Mohun Ghose is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 1st May 1879.

The 23rd January 1880.

No. 58.—With reference to Home Department Notifications No. 203, dated 19th March 1879, and No. 406, dated 18th July 1879, Surgeon Major J. Jones, M.D., is appointed substantively *pro tempore* Surgeon Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, with effect from the 10th April 1878 until the date from which he was confirmed in that appointment, viz. 1st February 1879.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL.

The 19th January 1880.

No. 17.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has granted a further extension of leave for three months, on medical certificate, to the Reverend P. J. Jarbo, M.A., Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information:—

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 24th January 1880.

No. 385.—Regimental Savings Banks in British Regiments and Batteries of Artillery and the rate of interest on deposits in such Savings Banks are regulated by Act 22 and 23 Vic., Cap. 20. Therefore the recent Resolution No. 2037, dated 20th December 1879, upon the subject of Savings Banks, cannot apply to such Banks.

The Governor General in Council has, accordingly, directed the substitution of the words "District and Presidency Savings Banks" for the words "District, Presidency and Military Savings Banks" in para. 2 of that Resolution.

No. 388.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 21 of Act XIV of 1866 (the Indian Post Office Act, 1866), and in supersession of all existing Notifications conflicting herewith, the Governor General in Council directs that the rates of postage specified in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be chargeable on the letters and other articles specified in the said Schedule sent on and after the 1st day of February 1880 from British India through the post, to the places and by the routes specified in the said Schedule.

Schedule referred to in the foregoing Notification.

COUNTRIES, &c.				PRINTED PAPERS INCLUDING BOOKS, &c.		LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS, EACH PACKET.		SAMPLES, EACH PACKET.		
C—denotes compulsory prepayment.				Each letter per 1 oz.	Each Post-card.	Each newspaper per 4 oz. C.	Each packet per 2 oz.	Not exceeding 4 oz.	Per 2 oz. additional.	Per 2 oz.
				A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
* Africa, West Coast, British, French, Spanish, and Portuguese possessions	...	via Brindisi through United Kingdom	...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
* Africa, West Coast, except Liberia and British, French, Spanish, and Portuguese possessions	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 9	...	2	2	4	2	2
* Argentine Republic	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1
* Ascension	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 9	...	2	2	4	2	2
* Bermuda	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
* Bolivia and Chili	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 14	...	2½	2½	5	2½	2½
* Brazil, Empire of	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
* Canada, Dominion of	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
* Cape of Good Hope, Delagoa Bay and Natal, Chili, see "Bolivia."	...	Ditto ditto	...	9	...	2	2	4	2	2
* Costa Rica and Guatemala	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 14	...	2	2	4	2	2
Delagoa Bay, see "Cape of Good Hope."										
* Ecuador and Nicaragua	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 14	...	2½	2½	5	2½	2½
* Falkland Islands	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
Guatemala, see "Costa Rica."										
* Guiana, British, French, and Dutch	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
* Hawaii	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 6	...	2½	2½	5	2½	2½
* Hayti	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 14	...	2	2	4	2	2
* Honduras, British and Foreign	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
* Liberia, Republic of	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
* Madeira	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
* Mexico	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
* Miquelon and St. Pierre	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
Natal, see "Cape of Good Hope."										
* Newfoundland	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
Nicaragua, see "Ecuador."										
* Paraguay	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 9½	...	3	3	6	3	3
* Peru	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
* Salvador or San Salvador	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
San Salvador, see "Salvador."										
* St. Helena	...	Ditto ditto	...	14	...	2	2	4	2	2
St. Pierre, see "Miquelon."										
* United Kingdom	...	Brindisi	...	4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
* Ditto	...	Ditto for soldiers' and seamen's letters	...	1½	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Ditto	...	Mediterranean ditto	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
* United States of America	...	Brindisi through United Kingdom	...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
* Ditto Columbia	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 14	...	2	2	4	2	2
* Ditto Venezuela	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
* Uruguay	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 14	...	2	2	4	2	2
* West Indies, British, belonging to the Union, viz., Antigua, Dominica, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher's, Trinidad, Virgin Islands	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
* West Indies, British, not belonging to the Union, viz., Bahamas, Barbadoes, Carriacou, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Turks Island	...	Ditto ditto	...	14	...	2	2	4	2	2
* West Indies, Danish, Dutch, French, and Spanish	...	Ditto ditto	...	C 4½	2	1½	1½	3	1½	1½

* Special train transit through Europe. The Post-card rate of 2 annas *via* Brindisi must be made up by attaching a ½-anna adhesive stamp to the Foreign Post-card bearing an embossed stamp of the value of 1½ annas.

† No registration available.

‡ May be made up by attaching a 1-anna adhesive stamp to the soldiers' 9 pices envelopes.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information:—

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort William, the 23rd January 1880.

No. 51.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Graham, s.c., Commandant, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps and Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, to be *ex-officio* an Honorary Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 24th January 1880.

No. 6.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to nominate H. J. Reynolds, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Fort William, the 29th January 1880.

No. 25.—The services of the Reverend Percy Nicolas, M.A., Chaplain of Gaubati and Shillong, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may have made over charge of his duties.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS—JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 28th January 1880.

No. 317.-J.—With reference to the rules published by Foreign Department Notification No. 2351.-J., dated 27th August 1879, the Governor-General in Council is hereby pleased to direct that in rule 8 thereof after the words "Court of Small Causes," the words "under Act No. XI of 1865 (an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature)" shall be added; and that in the same rule to the first paragraph the following words shall be added, viz. "all the provisions of the said Act No. XI of 1865 shall, so far as they are consistent herewith, apply to the Court of any Subordinate Judge or Munsiff when exercising the jurisdiction with which he is so invested."

The 29th January 1880.

No. 415 E.-P.—The following Notification is published in substitution of Foreign Department Notification No. 2779 E.-P., dated 19th December 1879, which is hereby cancelled:—

In exercise of the power conferred by Sections 4 and 8 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879,) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council, with the assent of His Highness the Khan of Kelat, is pleased to make the following amendments in the Foreign Department No-

tifications No. 1365 P. and No. 1366 P., dated the 4th July 1878, that is to say:—

- (a) In the former Notification, for the words "the Cantonments of Quetta and Mittri," the words "the District of Quetta and Cantonment of Mittri" shall be substituted.
- (b) In the latter Notification, for the words "First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Biluchistan," the words "Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in charge of the District of Quetta" shall be substituted, and for the words "the Cantonment of Quetta," the words "the District of Quetta" shall be substituted.

The 30th January 1880.

No. 108 I.-P.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1756 I.-P., dated 18th December 1879, republishing for general information the "Treaty of Commerce and Extradition between Her Majesty and the King of Portugal and the Algarves with reference to their Indian possessions," the following separate Convention, under Article XIX of the said Treaty, is hereby published for general information:—

Whereas by the nineteenth article of a Treaty dated the twenty-sixth day of December 1878, and ratified on the sixth day of August 1879, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, it is provided that the high contracting parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of crimes committed in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the one party, shall be found in the Indian dominions or jurisdiction of the other party, and whereas by the same article it is further provided that the circumstances and conditions under which, and the crimes for which such persons are to be delivered up, shall form the subject of a separate Convention between the Governors-General of British India and Portuguese India, to be executed at the earliest date possible after the ratification of the said Treaty.

In pursuance of the said article, the undersigned Governors-General of British India and Portuguese India acting respectively on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves (hereinafter called the high contracting parties), have agreed that the said persons shall be so delivered up under the circumstances, and subject to the exceptions, hereinafter stated, namely:—

(a) When the crime for which extradition is claimed has been committed beyond the dominions of the party claiming, the requisition shall also be complied with, if the laws of the party applied to authorize a prosecution for such crime when committed beyond his dominions, and if the person claimed is a subject of the party claiming his extradition.

Como pelo Artigo dezenove do Tratado datado de vinte e seis de Dezembro de 1878, e ratificado no dia seis de Agosto de 1879, entre Sua Magestade a Rainha do Reino Unido da Grã Bretanha e Irlanda, Emperatriz da India, e Sua Magestade Fidelissima El-Rei de Portugal de dos Algarves, está estipulado que as Altas Partes Contractantes se obrigam a entregar uma á outra os individuos, que sendo accusados e convictos de crimes commettidos nos dominios da India, ou na jurisdicção d'uma das Partes, forem encontrados nos dominios da India ou na jurisdicção da outra Parte; e pelo mesmo artigo está também estipulado que as circumstancias e condições sob as quaes, e os crimes pelos quaes, taes individuos devem ser entregues, formarão o assumpto de uma convenção separada entre os Governadores Geraes da India Britannica e da India Portugueza, para ser posta em execução com toda a brevidade possível, logo depois da ratificação do dito Tratado.

Em conformidade com o dito artigo os abaixo assignados Governadores Geraes da India Britannica e da India Portugueza como representantes, respectivamente, da parte de Sua Magestade a Rainha do Reino Unido de Grã Bretanha e Irlanda, Imperatriz da India, e de Sua Magestade Fidelissima El-Rei de Portugal e dos Algarves (daqui por diante intitulados as Altas Partes Contractantes), concordam que os ditos individuos sejam entregues sob as circumstancias e sujeitos ás excepções seguintes:—

(a) Quando o crime que servir de fundamento á extradição houver sido committido fora dos dominios da parte reclamante, attender-se-ha também á instancia, se a legislação da parte a quem tiver sido dirigido auctorizar o processo por esse crime, quando commettido fora dos seus dominios, e se o individuo reclamado fôr subdito da parte reclamante.

(b) The crimes for which the extradition shall be granted are the following :—

(b) Conceder-se-ha a extradição pelos seguintes crimes :—

BRITISH INDIAN PENAL CODE.		PORTUGUESE PENAL CODE.	
Crime.	Section.	Crime.	Article.
Murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and causing death by rash or negligent act	299 to 304 A	Voluntary homicide, including— Parricide Poisoning Infanticide And involuntary homicide caused by negligence	349 355 353 356 368
Attempt to commit murder or culpable homicide	307, 308, 511	Attempt at homicide	350; 6 to 11
Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt	319 to 333 335 and 338	Wounding, causing contusions or hurts	359 to 367, 369
... ..	375 and 376	Ordinary hurts under Articles 359 and 360 being excepted in the circumstances described in Articles 370, 377, and 378.	
Kidnapping, abduction, concealing kidnapped persons, slave-dealing, or selling minors for immoral purposes	360 to 373	Rape	394, 395 to 397
Unlawful assault on a woman	354	Kidnapping and hiding of minors	343 to 344
Causing miscarriage and abortion	312 to 316	Inmodest assault on a woman	391
Abandonment of a child	317	Abortion	358
... ..	378 to 382	Exposure or abandonment of a child	345 to 348
... ..	383 to 402	Thefts	421; 424 to 431
... ..	403 to 409	Robbery	432 to 444
... ..	410 to 414	Theft	313; 422 to 425
... ..	415 to 420	Receiving stolen property	463
... ..	443 to 446	Cheating: false pretences	450 to 452; 456
... ..	206 to 208, 421 to 424	House-breaking	380, Clause 1
... ..	461 and 462	Fraudulent bankruptcy and fraudulent disposition of property	447 to 449; 455
... ..	310, 311	Dishonest opening or breaking of seals by public servants and others	310 to 312
... ..	400, 401	Association of malefactors	263
... ..	344 to 348	Aggravated cases of wrongful confinement	331 to 333
... ..	435, 436 and 438	Arson	466 to 474
... ..	437, 439, 440	Aggravated cases of mischief	475 and 481
... ..	230 to 254	Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money, making or possessing instrument for above purposes	206 to 214
... ..	255 to 263	Counterfeit or fraudulent using of Government stamps or stamped papers	228 and 229
... ..	463 to 468; 470 to 477.	Forgery and using of forged documents, and making of seals for fraudulent purposes	215 to 217; 219 to 223; 230 and 231
... ..	478 to 489	Use of false trade-mark or property-mark, and frauds connected with such marks	230 and 231
... ..	194 and 195	Giving or fabricating false evidence to cause a person to be convicted of an offence, and subornation of the same	233 to 240
... ..	161 to 165	Illegal gratification taken by a public servant, or to influence a public servant	314 to 323; 452
... ..	201	Causing the evidence of commission of an offence mentioned in this Article to disappear	464
... ..	197 to 200	False certificate or declaration made by public servants, or used by any person as evidence	216 to 218; 221 and 222
... ..	224	Escape from lawful custody on accusation or conviction of any crime specified in this Article	190 to 196
... .. against other Laws.		Piracy	162
... ..		Voluntary homicide, as above	349, 353, 355, 356
... ..		Portuguese Maritime Code.	
... ..		Loss or destruction of vessel, caused by a person on board	42
... ..		Act of revolt committed by more than third of crew	46

Codigo Penal de India Britannica.		Codigo Penal Portuguez.	
Crimes.	Secção.	Crimes.	Artigos.
Assassinato, homicidio culposo não chegando á assassinato, e causando a morte por um acto imprudente ou negligente ...	299 a 304A	Homicidio voluntario, incluindo— ...	349
		Parricidio ...	355
		Envenenamento ...	353
		Infanticidio ...	356
		Homicidio involuntario causado por negligencia, &c. ...	368
Tentativa de assassinato ou homicidio culposo	307, 308, 511	Tentativa de homicidio ...	350; 5 e 11
Offensas corporaes, com ou sem gravidade ...	319 a 333 335 e 338	Ferimentos, offensas corporaes ...	359 a 367, 369
		As offensas corporaes nos termos dos Artigos 359 e 360, são exceptuadas nas circunstancias previstas nos Artigos 370, 377, e 378.	
Violação ...	375 e 376	Violação ...	394, 395 a 397
Subtracção de pessoas, occultação de pessoas subtraídas, escravatura ou venda de menores para fins immoraes ...	360 a 373	Subtracção e occultação dos menores ...	342 a 344
Attentado contra o pudor com violencia ...	354	Attentado contra o pudor com violencia ...	391
Aborto ...	312 a 316	Aborto ...	358
Exposição e abandono de infantes ...	317	Abandono e exposição de infantes ...	345 a 348
Furto ...	378 a 382	Furto ...	421; 424 a 431
Extorsões, roubos, "dacoities," tentativa de roubo, fazer parte de uma quadrilha de ladrões ...	383 a 402	Roubo ...	432 a 444
Apropriação criminosa de causa alheia, abuso de confiança ...	403 a 409	Furto, peculato, abuso de confiança ...	313; 422; a 425
Receptação de objectos furtados ...	410 a 414	Receptação de objectos furtados ...	453
Fraudes ...	415 a 420	Burla, abso de confiança ...	450 a 452; 456
Introdução occulta ou por violencia em casa alheia ...	443 a 446	Introdução em casa alheia ...	380, § 1
Quebra fraudulenta, disposição fraudulenta de valores ...	206, 208 421 a 424	Quebra fraudulenta, simulação ...	447 a 449; 451
Arrombamento objectos fechados contendo valores ...	461 e 462	Rompimento de sellos por empregado publico ou outros ...	310 a 312
Ser "thug" ou fazer parte de uma quadrilha de ladrões ou saltadores ...	310, 311, 400, 401	Associação de malfeteiros ...	263
Violencia contra a liberdade individual ...	344 a 348	Violencia contra a liberdade individual ...	331 a 333
Danno causado pelo fogo ou materias explosivas ...	435, 436, 438	Fogo posto ...	466 a 474
Danno causado a um navio ou designios com principio de execução tendentes a produzir morte, ferimento, ou injusta coerção ...	437, 439, 440	Dannos ...	575 e 481
Fabrico de moeda falsa ou alteração da moeda legal, introdução na circulação ou emissão de moeda falsa ou alterada, fabrico, posse ou uso de instrumentos destinados a fazer moeda falsa ou alterada ...	230 a 254	Fabrico de moeda falsa ou adulteração da moeda legal, introdução na circulação ou emissão de moeda falsa, fabrico ou uso de instrumentos destinados a fazer moeda falsa ...	206 a 214
Falsificação ou uso fraudulento de papel sellado, e sellos, cunhos ou marcas do Governo ...	255 a 263	Falsificação de sellos, cunhos, ou marcas de alguma autoridade ou repartição publica. Falsificação de papel sellado e introdução d'elle falso ...	228 e 230
Falsificação e uso de documentos falsos e fabrico de sellos com fim fraudulento ...	463 a 468; 470 a 477	Falsificação e uso de documentos falsos, e fabrico de sellos com fim fraudulento ...	215 a 217 219 a 221 230 a 232
Uso de marcas de fabrico ou de propriedade e fraudes que lhe são respectavos ...	478 a 489	Uso de marcas falsas de fabrico de propriedade e fraudes que lhe são respectivas ...	230 a 232
Falso testemunho dado ou forjado contra alguém com animo de o fazer considerar réu d'um crime, e suborno para o mesmo fim ...	194 e 195	Falso testemunho e suborno dado para este fim ...	238 a 240
Gratificações ou interesses recebidos illegalmente por empregado publico ou para suborno de empregados publicos ...	161 a 165	Concussão, peita, corrupção e suborno de empregados publicos ...	314 a 316
Occultação ou inutilisação das provas de qualquer crime ...	201	Occultação ou inutilisação dos objectos que constituem o corpo de delicto ou dos instrumentos do crime ...	218 a 220
Certidões ou declarações falsas feitas por empregado publico ou por alguém usadas como prova ...	197 a 200	Certidões ou declarações falsas feitas por empregados publicos ou por alguém usadas como prova ...	218 a 220
Evasão de custodia legal por accusação ou condemnação por crime especificado n'este Artigo ...	224	Evasão de custodia legal por accusação ou condemnação por crime especificado n'este Artigo ...	190
<i>Crimes contra outras Leis.</i>		<i>Codigo Penal e Disciplinar de Marinha Mercante Portugueza.</i>	
Pirataria sagundo o direito internacional.		Pirataria ...	243
Assalto á bordo de um navio no mar alto com animo de destruir vidas ou causar grave prejuizo corporal.		Homicidio voluntario, &c. ...	349
O motivar a perda ou destruição d'um navio no mar, a tentativa ou maquinações com o mesmo fim.		Perda ou destruição de navio deliberadamente motivada por individuo nelle embarcado...	
Revolta ou maquinações para revolta entre duos ou mais pessoas á bordo d'um navio no mar alto contra a autoridade de capitão.		Todo o acto de rebellião commettido por mais de um terço da equipagem ...	

The extradition shall also take place for complicity or participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, and for any attempt to commit any such crime, provided such complicity, participation, or attempt is proved by the laws of both the

A extradição terá lugar também para a cidade ou participação em qualquer dos mencionados crimes, ou pela tentativa d'esse crime, quando a cumplicidade participação ou tentativa for punida pela legislação das duas

(c) No British subject by birth or naturalization shall be delivered up by the Government or authorities of British India to the Government or authorities of Portuguese India; and, in like manner, no Portuguese subject by birth or naturalization shall be delivered up by the Government or authorities of Portuguese India to the Government or authorities of British India. Naturalization after the commission of the crime shall not be an obstacle to the extradition.

(d) The Governor-General of British India will, from time to time, communicate to the Governor-General of Portuguese India a list of Native States which, with the subjects thereof, are entitled to be placed, for the purposes of this Convention, upon the same footing as British India and the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

(e) The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed has already been tried and acquitted, or punished, for the same crime for which extradition is asked. If he should be under trial for any other crime, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial; and if the execution of the sentence, if any, would interfere with the extradition, it shall be postponed, in order that the extradition may take place. If upon extradition he be sentenced to other further punishment, the two High Contracting Parties shall arrange that the punishments shall be fulfilled according to priority of date of sentence.

(f) The extradition shall not take place if, after the commission of the crime, or the institution of the prosecution, or the conviction thereon, the person claimed shall have acquired exemption from prosecution, or punishment, by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

(g) A person surrendered shall not be kept in prison, or brought to trial by the party to whom the surrender is made, for any other crime, or on account of any other matters than those for which the surrender has been granted. This stipulation is not applicable to crimes committed after the extradition.

(h) If the person whose extradition is claimed by one of the High Contracting Parties shall be also claimed by one or more other Governments, on account of crimes committed in their respective dominions, the following rule shall be observed:—

If he is a subject of the High Contracting Party who claims him, the surrender shall be made to such party. If he is not so, the other High Contracting Party shall have the power of delivering him up to the reclaiming Government which, in the case in question, may appear to the former best entitled to the preference.

(i) The requisition for extradition may be made, on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty, by the Government of British India or by the Government of the Presidency of Bombay; and, on behalf of His Most Faithful Majesty, by the Government of Portuguese India:

Provided that when the person claimed is accused of any of the above crimes, which in British India is not exclusively triable by the High Court or the Court of Session, the requisition may also be made by the Governors of the Portuguese Settlements of Damam and Diu, for any such crime committed in such Settlements respectively, and may be preferred directly to any District Magistrate or Political Agent within whose local jurisdiction such accused person may be found. Such District Magistrate or Political Agent shall, subject to the exceptions and conditions of this Convention, and unless

(c) Nenhum subdito Britannico por nascimento ou por naturalisação será entregue pelo Governo ou auctoridades da India Britannica ao Governo ou auctoridades da India Portuguesa; e do mesmo modo nenhum subdito Portuguez por nascimento ou naturalisação será entregue pelo Governo ou auctoridades da India Portuguesa ao Governo ou auctoridades da India Britannica. A naturalizaçào posterior á perpetraçào do crime não obstará á extradição.

(d) O Governador-Geral da India Britannica comunicará de tempo a tempo ao Governador-Geral da India Portuguesa uma relação dos Estados Nativos que, com os seus respectivos subditos, devem ficar collocados para os fins d'esta Convenção nas mesmas condições que a India Britannica e os subditos da Sua Magestade Britannica.

(e) Não terá logar a extradição se o individuo reclamado já tiver sido processado, absolvido, ou condemnado pelo mesmo crime pelo qual se pede a extradição. Se estiver processado por outro crime, será a extradição differida até que o processo esteja ultimado; e sea execução da sentença, se a houver, impedir a extradição, será addiada a fim de que a extradição possa realizar-se. Se em consequencia da extradição for condemnado a outra pena, as duas Altas Partes Contractantes providenciarão para que as penas sejam cumpridas segundo a prioridade da data da sentença.

(f) A extradição não terá logar quando depois de commettido o crime, ou de instaurada a acção, ou da condemnação, o individuo reclamado estiver izento da acção criminal ou da pena pela prescripção na conformidade da legislação do Estado a que é pedida a extradição.

(g) O individuo entregue não será detido na prisão, nem processado pela parte a quem foi feita a entrega, por quaesquer crimes ou motivos diversos dos que serviram de fundamento á extradição. Esta disposição não é applicavel aos crimes perpetrados depois da extradição.

(h) Se o individuo cuja extradição é pedida por uma das Altas Partes Contractantes for igualmente reclamado por outro ou outros Governos, em consequencia de crimes perpetrados nos seus respectivos dominios, observar-se-ha o seguinte:—

Se for subdito da Alta Parte Contractante que o reclamar, a extradição será feita a essa Parte. Se o não for a outra Alta Parte Contractante terá a faculdade de o entregar ao Governo reclamante, que no caso em questão lhe pareça com mais direito á ser preferido.

(i) A reclamação de extradição poderá ser feita por parte de Sua Magestade Britannica pelo Governo da India Britannica, ou pelo Governo da Presidencia de Bombaim, e por parte de Sua Magestade Fidelissima pelo Governo da India Portuguesa.

Fica entendido que, quando o individuo reclamado for accusado de qualquer dos supramencionados crimes cujo julgamento não seja da exclusiva competencia da *High Court* ou da *Court of Session*, a reclamação poderá igualmente ser feita pelos Governadores dos estabelecimentos Portuguezes de Damão e Diu, em razão d'esses crimes perpetrados respectivamente n'aquelles estabelecimentos; e poderá ser enviada directamente a qualquer Magistrado Districtal, ou Agente Politico, dentro de cuja jurisdicção o individuo accusado se achar. O Magistrado Districtal, ou Agente Politico instado, deferirá a esse pedido, entre-

he deem reference to higher authority to be absolutely necessary, comply with such requisition by delivering up the accused.

In like manner, any District Magistrate or Political Agent may make requisition to the Government of Portuguese India, or to the Governors of Damaun and Diu respectively, for the extradition of any person found in their jurisdiction who is accused of the commission, within the local jurisdiction of such District Magistrate or Political Agent, of any of the above crimes, the maximum punishment for which, by the Portuguese Penal Code, does not exceed imprisonment for seven years or an equivalent thereto. Subject to the exceptions and conditions of this Convention, such requisition shall be complied with by the delivering up of the accused, unless reference to higher authority shall be deemed absolutely necessary.

The authority receiving a requisition may hold, or cause to be held, such inquiry as he may deem sufficient for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of *prima facie* proof of facts which constitute a crime for which extradition may be granted under clause (b) of this Convention, and, in the absence of such proof, may decline to deliver up the accused person.

(j) Every requisition shall ordinarily be accompanied by the summons or warrant of arrest, or an authenticated copy thereof, issued by the competent authority of the State applying for it, and by a statement setting forth the facts of the offence, and sufficient particulars to enable the accused to be identified.

In cases of urgency, satisfactory proof of the existence of a warrant of arrest issued by competent authority may be provisionally accepted in support of a requisition.

(k) If the person claimed has not already been arrested by the authorities of the State to whom the requisition is made, such authorities shall at once proceed to secure his appearance.

(l) Any person accused of any of the above crimes, and whether a subject of the party in whose dominions or jurisdiction he is found or otherwise, may be arrested by the authorities of such dominions:—

On production of a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the other party;

Or on advice, from such competent authority, transmitted by post, telegraph, or other means, stating the existence of such warrant of arrest;

Or on demand made by the Magistrate or police officer of the other party who has pursued the accused across the frontier;

Or on receipt of advice of the fact of the crime, whether communicated by a private complainant or otherwise, and whether or not the individual offender may be known or specified by name.

(m) Every such Magistrate or police officer who has pursued the accused across the frontier shall be entitled to the protection and assistance of the Magistrates and police officers of the State to whose dominions or jurisdiction the accused has fled. They shall forthwith take up the pursuit, and, without waiting for the orders of higher authority, shall make all necessary searches, inquiries, pursuits, arrests, and recoveries of stolen property, in accordance with the local law of criminal procedure.

gando o accusado, salvo as excepções e condições d'esta Convenção, e a menos que julgue, absolutamente necessario submeter o caso á auctoridade superior.

Qualquer Magistrado Districtal, ou Agente Politico, pode igualmente reclamar do Governo da India Portuguesa, ou dos Governadores de Damão e Diu respectivamente, a extradição de qualquer individuo que se achar dentro da sua jurisdição, accusado de haver commettido dentro da jurisdição local d'esse Magistrado Districtal, ou Agente Politico, qualquer dos supramencionados crimes cuja maxima pena, peloCodigo Penal Portuguez, não exceda a prisão por sete annos, ou o equivalente. Sujeita ás excepções e condições d'esta Convenção, essa reclamação será satisfeita entregando o accusado, salvo de julgar absolutamente necessario submeter o caso á auctoridade superior.

A auctoridade que receber a reclamação poderá proceder, ou mandar que se proceda, á investigação que julgar sufficiente para verificar a existencia de prova *prima facie* de factos que constituem crime, pelo qual a extradição pode ser concedida segundo a clausula (b) d'esta Convenção, e na ausencia d'essa prova pode recusar a entrega do individuo accusado.

(j) As reclamações serão ordinariamente acompanhadas das citações ou mandados de prisão, ou copia authentica d'elles, expedidos pela auctoridade competente do Estado reclamante; e por uma declaração dos factos inerminados, e sufficientes informações para que se possa reconhecer a identidade do accusado.

Em casos urgentes, a prova sufficient eda existencia de um mandado de prisão expedido pela auctoridade competente poderá servir provisoriamente para fundamentar a reclamação.

(k) Se o individuo reclamado não houver ainda sido preso pelas auctoridades do Estado a quem fôr feita a reclamação essas auctoridades tratarão immediatamente de assegurar a comparencia do individuo reclamado.

(l) Qualquer individuo accusado de algum dos supramencionados crimes, quer seja ou não subdito da Parte em cujo dominio ou jurisdição fôr encontrado, pode ser preso pelas auctoridades d'esses dominios:—

Mediante a apresentação do mandado de prisão emanado da auctoridade competente da outra Parte; ou

Mediante a comunicação d'essa auctoridade competente, transmittida pelo correio, telegrapho, ou por outro meio, que affirme a existencia do mandado da prisão; ou

A requisição do Magistrado ou empregado de policia da outra Parte que tenha perseguido alem da fronteira o individuo accusado; ou

Havendo recebido conhecimento do facto criminal communicado, quer por um queixoso particular, quer de outro modo; seja ou não o delinquente conhecido ou designado pelo nome.

(m) Qualquer Magistrado ou empregado de policia que tenha perseguido o accusado alem da fronteira terá direito á protecção e auxilio dos Magistrados e empregados policiaes do Estado para cujos dominios ou jurisdição o accusado fugio. Estes proseguirão sem demora na diligencia; e, sem esperar as ordens da auctoridade superior, farão todas as necessarias buscas, pesquisas, diligencias, arrestos, e apoderar-se-hão da propriedade roubada, em conformidade com a legislação local sobre procedimentos criminaes.

The Magistrate or police officer who has pursued the accused across the frontier shall not enter houses or buildings or make searches or arrests, except in presence or under the authority of a local Magistrate or police officer, but shall act in subordination to the local Magistrates or police officers, and shall assist them, if so required, in all necessary searches, inquiries, pursuits, arrests, and recoveries of stolen property.

(*) Whenever any person is arrested in the dominions or jurisdiction of the one party for any of the above crimes committed in the dominions or jurisdiction of the other party, notice shall be given to the authorities of the other party, who may then, if the accused is a subject of the State where he is found, claim that he be tried there; or if he is not such a subject, claim his extradition as provided in this Convention.

(o) All weapons and articles necessary as evidence shall be seized in order to their production before the proper officer, and in case of extradition, in order that they may be delivered up with the accused when the extradition shall take place.

Such seizure and delivery shall extend to articles stolen or obtained by other offences and the proceeds of such property and to everything that may serve as evidence of the crime; and shall be made even when the extradition cannot be made, or the trial cannot be held, on account of the flight or death of the accused.

Nothing in this clause shall affect the rights of third parties to any such weapons and articles.

(p) The expenses occasioned by the arrest, imprisonment, maintenance, and transport of criminals, and the conveyance of articles, shall, within the dominions and as far as the frontier, be defrayed by the party in whose dominions or jurisdictions such criminals or articles are found; the expenses by sea and beyond the frontier shall be defrayed by the other party.

(q) A British subject accused of having committed any of the above crimes in the Portuguese Indian dominions or jurisdiction may be dealt with by the British Indian authorities as if the crime had been committed in British India; and a Portuguese subject accused of having committed any of the above crimes in the British Indian dominions or jurisdiction may be dealt with by the Portuguese Indian authorities as if the crime had been committed in Portuguese India:

Provided that the accused is found in the dominions or jurisdiction of the party to whom he is subject, and has not been acquitted or punished in the dominions or jurisdiction in which he committed the crime.

Complaints of any such crimes shall be inquired into by the police and judicial authorities irrespective of the nationality of the complainant, in accordance with the local laws.

(r) In all such trials and enquiries, the evidence of witnesses whose attendance cannot be procured without an unreasonable amount of delay, expense, or inconvenience, may be recorded by the judicial authorities of the State where the offence occurred, on receipt of an interrogatory Commission from the other State, and such depositions or certified copies thereof shall be received by the authorities of the other State as valid evidence: Provided that the authorities of the one State shall in all cases aid those of the other, as far as may be, in securing the personal attendance of witnesses, and reasonable time shall be allowed for the production

O Magistrado ou empregado de policia que houver perseguido o individuo alem da fronteira não entrará em casa ou edificio algum nem fará buscas ou arrestos, salvo na presença ou sob a auctoridade do Magistrado local ou empregado de policia; mas procederá subordinado aos Magistrados locais ou empregados de policia, e auxiliá-os-ha, se fôr requerido, em todas as necessarias buscas, pesquisas, diligencias, arrestos, e para recuperar a propriedade roubada.

(*) Quando algum individuo fôr preso nos dominios ou jurisdicção de uma das Partes por qualquer dos supramencionados crimes commettidos nos dominios ou jurisdicção da outra, dar-se-ha conhecimento ás auctoridades d'esta ultima Parte, que poderá então, se o accusado, fôr subdito do Estado onde fôr encontrado, reclamar que elle seja ali processado, ou se elle não fôr subdito d'esse Estado, reclamar a sua extradicação, como fica determinado n'este Artigo.

(o) Qualquer instrumento ou objecto que possa servir de prova será apprehendido a fim de ser apresentado á auctoridade competente, e no caso, de extradicação, a fim de ser entregue com o criminoso, quando a extradicação, se effectuar.

A apprehensão e a entrega comprehenderá os objectos roubados, ou os obtidos por outro crime, o producto d'esses objectos, e tudo que possa servir de prova do crime; e terá logar mesmo quando a extradicação não poder effectuar-se, ou o processo não poder seguir, por causa da fuga ou morte do accusado.

Ficam salvos os direitos de terceiros aos instrumentos e objectos supramencionados.

(p) As despesas feitas com a apprehensão, prisão, sustento e condução dos criminosos, e com o transporte dos objectos mencionados até á fronteira, serão por conta do Estado em cujo dominio ou jurisdicção o criminoso ou os objectos forem encontrados; as despesas com o transporte por mar e alem da fronteira ficarão por conta do Estado reclamante.

(q) O subdito Britannico que fôr accusado de ter commetido algum dos supramencionados crimes nos dominios ou jurisdicção Portuguesa na India poderá ser perseguido pelas auctoridades Britannicas na India, como se o crime houvesse sido commetido na India-Britannica; e o subdito Portuguez accusado de ter commetido algum dos supramencionados crimes nos dominios e jurisdicção Britannica na India poderá ser perseguido pelas auctoridades Portuguezas; cômtanto que o accusado seja encontrado nos dominios ou jurisdicção do Estado de que fôr subdito, e nao haja sido absolvido ou punido nos dominios ou jurisdicção em que commetteo o crime. Da participação e queixas de taes criminosos tomarao conhecimento as auctoridades de policia e judiciaes, independentemente da nacionalidade do quixoso, e na conformidade da legislação local.

(r) Em todas as causas crimes, e nas investigações dos crimes, os depoimentos das testemunhas, cuja comparencia não poder realisar-se sem excessiva demora, despesas ou difficuldades, poderão ser tomados pelas auctoridades judiciaes do Estado onde o crime houver sido commettido, em vista de carta rogatoria de inquirição expedida do outro Estado, e esses depoimentos ou as respectivas certidões serão reconhecidas como validas pelas auctoridades do outro Estado; devendo as auctoridades de um Estado auxiliar em todos os casos, e tanto quanto seja possivel, as da outra para obterem a comparencia das testemunhas; e sendo

of evidence before the final discharge or conviction of the accused.

(s) If, within two months after receipt of notice of the arrest, no requisition for extradition or complaint or application for a trial shall have been made, the accused may be set at liberty. He shall be set at liberty if, within one month of the day on which he was brought to the frontier or seaport, and there placed at the disposal of the party claiming, he shall not have been despatched to the dominions of such party.

Provided that until the extradition takes place the accused may be liberated on bail or recognizance where such procedure is allowed by the law of the dominions or jurisdiction where he is found; and that after the extradition the procedure shall be that provided by the law of the other dominions or jurisdiction.

(t) The High Contracting Parties engage to aid each other in the apprehension and surrender of deserters from their respective naval and military forces, and to apply all the provisions of this Convention to the offence of deserting.

It is agreed that this Convention shall have effect from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Done at Calcutta on the thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

LYTTON,

*Viceroy and Governor General
of British India.*

Done at Panjim on the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

CAETANO ALDRE. D'ALMEIDA ALBUQUERQUE,
Governor General of Portuguese India.

concedido um praso razoavel para a apresentacao das provas antes da absolvição ou condemnacão do accusado.

(s) Se dentro de dois mezes a contar da recepção da noticia da prisão se não houver requerido a extradicação ou a instauração do processo, o accusado poderá ser posto em liberdade. Será posto em liberdade, se dentro de um mez a contar do dia em que fôr conduzido á fronteira ou a um porto de mar, e ali estiver á disposição do Estado reclamante, não fôr enviado para os dominios do outro Estado; podendo porém até que se verifique a extradicação ser concedida fiança ao accusado, quando as leis dos dominios ou jurisdição onde elle fôr encontrado o permittirem, comtanto que depois da extradicação o processo seja o determinado pelas leis do dominio e jurisdição do outro Estado.

(t) As Altas Partes Contractantes obrigam-se a auxiliar-se mutuamente na prisão e entrega dos desertores de suas armadas e exercitos, e a applicar todas as disposições d'este artigo ao crime de deserção.

Está resolvido que esta Convenção terá effeito desde o dia primeiro de Fevereiro de mil oitocentos e oitenta.

Feita em Calcutta aos trinta dias de Janeiro no anno de Nosso Senhor de mil oitocentos e oitenta.

LYTTON,

*Vicerey e Governador Geral
da India Britannica.*

Feita em Pangim aos vinte dias de Janeiro no anno de Nosso Senhor de mil oitocentos e oitenta.

CAETANO ALDRE. D'ALMEIDA ALBUQUERQUE,
Governador Geral da India Portuguesa.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information:—

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 28th January 1880.

No. 391.—Read the undermentioned papers regarding the adoption of measures for ensuring a uniform system of exhibiting lights on vessels traversing Indian waters, and a better acquaintance by those in charge of native craft particularly, with that system and with the rules of the road at sea:—

Resolution of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 3, dated the 13th September 1878.

Replies of the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma—

No. 561, dated the 30th October 1878.

„ 948, dated the 13th November 1878.

„ 266, dated the 22nd February 1879.

„ 140-95, dated the 18th January 1879.

Read the following correspondence with the Foreign Department on the expediency of securing the observance of the rules for the exhibition of lights in the case of ships owned, not only by princes and subjects of Native States in India, but by extra-Indian States in direct relations with the Government of India:—

Office Memorandum to the Foreign Department, No. 494, dated the 13th September 1878.
From the Foreign Department—

No. 2751, dated the 11th October 1878.

„ 1018 E. G., dated the 30th April 1879.

„ 1036 E. G., dated the 10th May 1879.

„ 1294 E. G., dated the 14th August 1879.

„ 1329 E. G., dated the August 1879.

Read also—

A Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 92, dated the 24th July 1879, forwarding, for consideration, the recommendations made by a Court of Enquiry at Bombay, to the effect, that native craft should be compelled to carry lights, and conform in other respects to the regulations laid down for the navigation of British sailing vessels, and that all nákhudas of small vessels, and, in the case of larger vessels, the mates also, should be required to hold certificates of competency.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolution of the 13th September 1878 the Government of India discussed the following matters referring to—

- (I)—the exhibition of lights by vessels in ports;
- (II)—the exhibition of lights by vessels under weigh beyond port limits;
- (III)—(a) the means to be adopted to secure a proper supply of lights in all vessels,
(b) the means to be adopted to secure that masters and mates of native craft shall possess a competent knowledge of the rules regarding the exhibition of lights and the rule of the road at sea;

(IV)—the enforcement of the rules regarding lights by foreign vessels.

And the local maritime Governments were asked—

- (a) to report, in regard to the second matter, how far the port rules at present in force in each province conform to the regulations of the Board of Trade in respect of lights other than anchor lights, and
- (b) to give an opinion on point III (b), *viz.*, the means to be adopted for securing that the commanders and officers of native craft shall possess a competent knowledge of the rules regarding the exhibition of lights, and of the rule of the road at sea.

2. With regard to the first matter, it was stated in the Resolution cited that the local Governments had made their port rules, passed under the Indian Ports Act XII of 1875, conform as regards lights for ships at anchor to Article 7 of the Regulations of the Board of Trade for preventing collisions at sea. From the replies now received to the enquiry made under head (II), it appears that the local port rules (except in Calcutta where they are substantially in harmony with those of the Board) do not conform to the Regulations in respect of lights, other than anchor lights. The Governor General in Council requests that the local Governments will now publish the Regulations of the Board appended to the Order in Council of the 9th January 1863, and enforce their strict observance by all vessels. These Regulations will, however, be superseded from the 1st September 1880 by a revised set issued with the Order in Council, dated the 14th August 1879, of which copies are herewith forwarded. From that date they should be adopted and enforced in all British Indian ports, and His Excellency in Council desires that steps may at once be taken to give as much publicity as possible to these new Regulations, so that masters and officers of vessels may have ample time to become acquainted with them and with the penalties which will be incurred by disregard of them. The local Governments may adopt any measures they think proper for making the Regulations widely known; it will suffice here to state that the suggestion of Mr. Morland, Deputy Conservator and Port Officer of Bombay, that a pamphlet should be printed, illustrated by diagrams and widely circulated, commends itself to the Government of India, and arrangements should accordingly be made for carrying it into effect in each province, copies being supplied to nákhudas and tindals of native craft at a small cost. This pamphlet might contain, besides a concise statement of the description of lights required by the Regulations to be exhibited by the several classes of vessels and steamers, a few of the most useful rules of the road at sea in the vernaculars used by the seafaring section of the population, and be illustrated by coloured diagrams, so that even those who could not read would be able to derive some idea of the nature of the rules, and when in doubt solve the difficulty by reference to the diagrams. The pamphlet, containing no more than 10 or 20 pages, might be printed in foolscap octavo size, and tindals and nákhudas might be required to produce it before port clearances are granted to their vessels. The Regulations of the Board of Trade, as explained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Resolution of 1878, can be enforced under the existing law.

3. With regard to head III (a) (the means to be adopted to secure a proper supply of lights in all vessels), attention is invited to Chapter VI of the Indian Merchant Shipping Bill, shortly to be passed into law, under which local Governments may appoint persons to inspect ships in any port for the purpose of seeing that the same are properly provided with lights and fog signals in pursuance of the Board's Regulations for preventing collisions at sea. Under this Chapter, Customs Collectors may refuse to grant port clearances unless vessels are certified to be so provided.

4. With regard to point III (b) (the means to be adopted for securing that the commanders and officers of native craft shall possess a competent knowledge of the rules regarding the exhibition of lights and of the rule of the road at sea), it was suggested by the Government of Bombay that tindals and others in charge of native craft should be required to pass an examination in the Regulations regarding lights. Legislation would be necessary to carry out the suggestion, but the Governor General in Council is also doubtful whether the course suggested could be generally carried out in practice, seeing that the majority of the persons who would have to undergo the test are illiterate. From the documents now before the Government, it would appear that, although there is some difference of opinion, this doubt is shared by the majority of the local Governments and officers. The Government of Bombay now thinks that it would be sufficient were it simply generally made known to these persons that they are liable to punishment for disobedience of the Regulations, and if native craft were prohibited from leaving port without having a copy of them and without producing the green and red side lights they have to carry when under weigh. The Government of Bengal doubts whether native commanders of vessels below 200 tons should be required to pass an examination. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma would restrict the examination to the provisions of the Regulations pertaining to the exhibition of lights, and he would not compel persons in charge of native craft to pass in the rules of the road at sea. The Government of Madras, on the other hand, does not apparently anticipate any practical difficulty in the matter, and would have resort to legislation in view to making examinations obligatory. The question is now receiving the attentive consideration of His Excellency in Council, and orders on it will be separately issued hereafter.

5. The fourth matter relates to the means to be adopted for enforcing the Regulations regarding lights, &c., in the case of ships owned by foreign States in Asia, whether Indian or extra-Indian, or by subjects of those States. The Governor General in Council understands that the States of—

Khelat, Muscat, the Omân Coast, Zanzibar, Cochin, Travancore, Kutch, and Kattyawar,

are willing that the Regulations in question should substantially apply to their ships, and the revised Regulations accordingly should at once be communicated to them. Persons in charge of vessels plying under the colours of these States will thus have ample time to become familiar with the Regulations, both in theory and practice, before their introduction and enforcement under penalties from the 1st September 1880. And the Government of India also, in the meantime, will address the Secretary of State for India, in view to the promulgation by Her Majesty in Council of the necessary order for legalizing the extension, except in regard to the Omân Coast, the Chiefs of which, though not objecting to the extension of the Regulations, appear to be unable to enforce their observance.

ORDERED, that copies of this Resolution and of the Regulations issued under the Order in Council of the 14th August 1879 be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, for information and the necessary action.

Ordered, that copies of the Resolution and of the Regulations be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Native States mentioned in the last paragraph; also to the Military (Marine) Department for information.

Ordered, that the Resolution and Regulations be published in the *Gazette of India*.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 14th day of August 1879.

P R E S E N T :

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS, by "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," it was enacted that on and after the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or such later day as might be fixed for the purpose by Order in Council, the Regulations contained in the table marked C in the schedule to the said Act should come into operation and be of the same force as if they were enacted in the body of the said Act; but that Her Majesty might from time to time, on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, by Order in Council, annul or modify any of the said Regulations, or make new Regulations in addition thereto or in substitution therefor; and that any alterations in, or additions to, such Regulations made in manner aforesaid should be of the same force as the Regulations in the said schedule:

And whereas, by the same Act, it was further provided, that whenever it should be made to appear to Her Majesty that the Government of any foreign country was willing that the Regulations for preventing collisions contained in Table C in the schedule to the said Act, or such other Regulations for preventing collisions as are for the time being in force under the said Act, should apply to the ships of such country when beyond the limits of British jurisdiction, Her Majesty might, by Order in Council, direct that such Regulations should apply to the ships of the said foreign country, whether within British jurisdiction or not; and it was further provided by the said Act, that whenever an Order in Council had been issued applying any Regulation made by or in pursuance of the said Act to the ships of any foreign country, such ships should, in all cases arising in any British court, be deemed to be subject to such Regulation, and should, for the purpose of such Regulation, be treated as if they were British ships:

And whereas, by an Order in Council made in pursuance of the said recited Act, and dated the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, Her Majesty was pleased to direct:—First, that the Regulations contained in the schedule to the said Act should be modified by the substitution for such Regulations of certain Regulations appended to the said Order;

Secondly, that the said Regulations appended to the said Order should, on and after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, apply to French ships, whether within British jurisdiction or not:

And whereas, by several Orders in Council subsequently made, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that the Regulations appended to the said Order of the ninth of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, should apply to ships of the countries specified in the said Orders, whether within British jurisdiction or not:

And whereas, by Order in Council, dated the thirtieth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, Her Majesty, on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, was pleased to make certain additions to the Regulations appended to the said first-recited Order in Council, for the purpose of explaining Articles 11 and 13 of the said Regulations, and of removing doubt and misapprehension concerning the effect of the said two Articles:

And whereas the Admiralty and the Board of Trade have jointly recommended to Her Majesty, that the Regulations contained in the Order in Council dated the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the additions to the said Regulations contained in the said Order in Council of the thirtieth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, shall be annulled from the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and that there shall be substituted for the said Regulations and additions respectively the new Regulations hereinafter set forth:

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that the governments of the several foreign countries mentioned in the second schedule hereto are respectively willing that the Regulations contained in the first schedule hereto shall apply to ships of the said countries respectively whether within British jurisdiction or not:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to direct:—

First, that on and after the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty the Regulations appended to the said Order in Council of the ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and the additions to the said Regulations contained in the said Order in Council of the thirtieth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight shall be annulled, and that there shall be substituted for the said Regulations and additions respectively the new Regulations contained in the first schedule hereto.

Second, that the said Regulations contained in the said first schedule hereto shall, from and after the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty, apply to ships of the countries mentioned in the said second schedule hereto whether within British jurisdiction or not.

C. L. PEEL.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA.

Preliminary.

ART. 1.—In the following rules every steam ship which is under sail and not under steam is to be considered a sailing ship; and every steam ship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

Rules concerning Lights.

ART. 2.—The lights mentioned in the following Articles, numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and no others, shall be carried in all weathers, from sunset to sunrise.

ART. 3.—A seagoing steam ship when under way shall carry—

- (a) On or in front of the foremast, at a height above the hull of not less than 20 feet, and if the breadth of the ship exceeds 20 feet then at a height above the hull not less than such breadth, a bright white light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of the ship, *viz.*, from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.
- (b) On the starboard side, a green light so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on the starboard side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.
- (c) On the port side, a red light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass; so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on the port side; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.
- (d) The said green and red side lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

ART. 4.—A steam ship, when towing another ship, shall, in addition to her side lights, carry two bright white lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, so as to distinguish her from other steam ships. Each of these lights shall be of the same construction and character, and shall be carried in the same position, as the white light which other steam ships are required to carry.

ART. 5.—A ship, whether a steam ship or a sailing ship, when employed either in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable, or which from any accident is not under command, shall at night carry in the same position as the white light which steam ships are required to carry, and, if a steam ship, in place of that light, three red lights in globular lanterns, each not less than 10 inches in diameter, in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart; and shall by day carry in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, in front of but not lower than her foremast head, three black balls or shapes, each two feet in diameter.

These shapes and lights are to be taken by approaching ships as signals that the ship using them is not under command, and cannot therefore get out of the way.

The above ships when not making any way through the water, shall not carry the side lights, but when making way shall carry them.

ART. 6.—A sailing ship under way, or being towed, shall carry the same lights as are provided by Article 3 for a steam ship under way, with the exception of the white light, which she shall never carry.

ART. 7.—Whenever, as in the case of small vessels during bad weather, the green and red side lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective sides of the vessel, ready for use: and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision, in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side.

To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, the lanterns containing them shall each be painted outside with the colour of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with proper screens.

ART. 8.—A ship, whether a steam ship or a sailing ship, when at anchor, shall carry, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull, a white light, in a globular lantern of not less than eight inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear uniform and unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile.

ART. 9.—A pilot vessel, when engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall not carry the lights required for other vessels, but shall carry a white light at the mast head, visible all round the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

A pilot vessel, when not engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall carry lights similar to those of other ships.

ART. 10. (a).—Open fishing boats and other open boats when under way shall not be obliged to carry the side lights required for other vessels; but every such boat shall in lieu thereof have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on the one side and a red glass on the other side; and on the approach of or to other vessels, such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

(b) A fishing vessel, and an open boat, when at anchor, shall exhibit a bright white light.

(c) A fishing vessel, when employed in drift net fishing, shall carry on one of her masts two red lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart.

(d) A trawler at work shall carry on one of her masts two lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, the upper light red, and the lower green, and shall also either carry the side lights required for other vessels or, if the side lights cannot be carried, have ready at hand the coloured lights as provided in Article 7, or a lantern with a red and a green glass as described in paragraph (a) of this Article.

(e) Fishing vessels and open boats shall not be prevented from using a flare-up in addition, if they desire to do so.

(f) The lights mentioned in this Article are substituted for those mentioned in the 12th, 13th, and 14th Articles of the Convention between France and England scheduled to the British Sea Fisheries Act, 1868.

(g) All lights required by this Article, except side lights, shall be in globular lanterns so constructed as to show all round the horizon.

ART. 11.—A ship which is being overtaken by another shall show from her stern to such last-mentioned ship a white light or a flare-up light.

Sound Signals for Fog, &c.

ART. 12.—A steam ship shall be provided with a steam whistle or other efficient steam sound signal, so placed that the sound may not be intercepted by any obstructions, and with an efficient fog horn to be sounded by a bellows or other mechanical means, and also with an efficient bell. A sailing ship shall be provided with a similar fog horn and bell.

In fog, mist, or falling snow, whether by day or night, the signals described in this Article shall be used as follows; that is to say—

(a) A steam ship under way shall make with her steam whistle, or other steam sound signal, at intervals of not more than two minutes, a prolonged blast.

(b) A sailing ship under way shall make with her fog horn, at intervals of not more than two minutes, when on the starboard tack one blast, when on the port tack two blasts in succession, and when with the wind abaft the beam three blasts in succession.

(c) A steam ship and a sailing ship when not under way shall, at intervals of not more than two minutes, ring the bell.

Speed of Ships to be moderate in Fog, &c.

ART. 13.—Every ship, whether a sailing ship, or steam ship, shall in a fog, mist, or falling snow, go at a moderate speed.

Steering and Sailing Rules.

ART. 14.—When two sailing ships are approaching one another, so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other as follows, *viz.*:—

(a) A ship which is running free shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled.

(b) A ship which is close-hauled on the port tack shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled on the starboard tack.

(c) When both are running free with the wind on different sides, the ship which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other.

(d) When both are running free with the wind on the same side, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.

(e) A ship which has the wind aft shall keep out of the way of the other ship.

ART. 15.—If two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, each shall alter her course to starboard, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

This Article only applies to cases where ships are meeting end on, or nearly end on, in such a manner as to involve risk of collision, and does not apply to two ships which must, if both keep on their respective courses, pass clear of each other.

The only cases to which it does apply are, when each of the two ships is end on, or nearly end on, to the other; in other words, to cases in which, by day, each ship sees the mast of the other in a line, or nearly in a line, with her own; and by night, to cases in which each ship is in such a position as to see both the side lights of the other.

It does not apply by day to cases in which a ship sees another ahead crossing her own course; or by night, to cases where the red light of one ship is opposed to the red light of the other, or where the green light of one ship is opposed to the green light of the other, or where a red light without a green light, or a green light without a red light, is seen ahead, or where both green and red lights are seen anywhere but ahead.

ART. 16.—If two ships under steam are crossing, so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

ART. 17.—If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship, and the other a steam ship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steam ship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

ART. 18.—Every steam ship, when approaching another ship, so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed or stop and reverse, if necessary.

ART. 19.—In taking any course authorized or required by these Regulations, a steam ship under way may indicate that course to any other ship which she has in sight by the following signals on her steam whistle, viz. :—

One short blast to mean "I am directing my course to starboard."

Two short blasts to mean "I am directing my course to port."

Three short blasts to mean "I am going full speed astern."

The use of these signals is optional; but if they are used, the course of the ship must be in accordance with the signal made.

ART. 20.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any preceding Article, every ship, whether a sailing ship or steam ship, overtaking any other, shall keep out of the way of the overtaken ship.

ART. 21.—In narrow channels every steam ship shall, when it is safe and practicable, keep to that side of the fairway or midchannel which lies on the starboard side of such ship.

ART. 22.—Where by the above rules one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course.

ART. 23.—In obeying and construing these rules due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation, and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

No ship under any circumstances, to neglect proper precautions.

ART. 24.—Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look-out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

Reservation of Rules for Harbours and Inland Navigation.

ART. 25.—Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of a special rule, duly made by Local Authority, relative to the navigation of any harbour, river, or inland navigation.

Special Lights for Squadrons and Convoys.

ART. 26.—Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any nation with respect to additional station and signal lights for two or more ships of war or for ships sailing under convoy.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Austria-Hungary.	Italy.
Belgium.	Netherlands.
Chili.	Norway.
Denmark.	Portugal.
France.	Russia.
Germany.	Spain.
Great Britain.	Sweden.
Greece.	United States.

No. 428.—Messrs. J. Dillon and W. Alpin having been respectively appointed to officiate temporarily as Post Master General, Bengal, and Compiler of Post Office Accounts, received charge of the said offices on the 17th January 1880.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

Fort William, the 30th January 1880.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 72.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Stansfeld, Infantry,—(p. a.) for one year twenty days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

* * * * *

Surgeon-Major H. B. Purves,—(m. c.) for one year : three days under Rules IX and XV and the remaining period under Rule XIV, Clause (2) of the Regulations of 1868.

* * * * *

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Marine Department, is republished for general information :—

Fort William, the 30th January 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 4.—Lieutenant W. L. Searle, late I. N., Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, and acting at Calcutta, to be Superintendent of Marine, Calcutta, with effect from the 7th October 1879, vice Commander G. T. Robinson, deceased.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India. &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1880.

No. 32.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Theophilus Clifford Shepherd, B.A., and the Reverend Williams Charles Noyes to be Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill existing vacancies.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 4th February 1880.

No. 47C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 13 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council directs that goods exported from any port in British India to any port in the Portuguese possessions in India shall be treated, as regards payment of customs duties, as if they were exported to another British Indian port.

This notification shall have retrospective effect from the date on which the recent treaty between the British and Portuguese Governments came into force, viz. the 15th January 1880.

The 5th February 1880.

No. 561.—Read again—

The eighth Rule for District and other Government Savings Banks published with Resolution No. 2037, dated 20th December 1879.

RESOLUTION.—In extension of this Rule, the Governor-General in Council has authorised the Comptroller-General to receive for safe custody stock or notes of any Government Loan to a moderate amount from or on behalf of any Savings Bank Depositor. Notes thus received will be immediately converted into stock. Stock held by the Comptroller-General under this Notification, and the interest thereon, will be treated in all respects as if the stock had been bought for the Depositor under the rule now read again.

ORDERED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Comptroller-General, with reference to his letter No. 68, dated 6th January 1880; also that the resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 7th February 1880.

No. 588.—Mr. J. K. Spence, of the Bombay Civil Service, having been appointed to officiate as Post-Master General, Bengal, received charge of the Office on the 29th January 1880.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

Fort William, the 6th February 1880.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 91.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Deputy Surgeon-General James Irving, M.D.—13th December 1879.

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HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS—MEDICAL.

Fort William, the 13th February 1880.

No. 89.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 104, dated the 7th February 1879, the undermentioned Commissioned Medical Officers are, in addition to those whose names have been previously notified, appointed to conduct the medical examination of candidates for employment in the public service in Calcutta :—

Surgeon-Major D. O'C. Raye, M.D.

Surgeon C. H. Joubert, M.D.

Surgeon-Major A. J. Payne, M.D., who was appointed to this duty in Home Department Notification No. 1513, dated 29th May 1874, will now be relieved of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 11th February 1880.

No. 37.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend T. D. Gray, a Junior Chaplain in the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 19th January 1880.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

PROMOTIONS.

Fort William, the 13th February 1880.

No. 98.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant George Low Calder, to be Captain, *vice* Captain James Brander, promoted.

Sub-Lieutenant William Innes, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant Calder, promoted.

Corporal Charles Stuart, to be 2nd Lieutenant, *vice* Sub-Lieutenant Innes, promoted.

Tirhoot State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer Henry Masters Cardew, to be 2nd Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Fort William, the 24th February 1880.

No. 114.—The services of Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Grish Chunder Dey are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th February 1880.

No. 229.—The Honorable Romesh Chunder Mitter, B.L., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the bench of the High Court on the forenoon of the 10th instant.

EDUCATION.

The 26th February 1880.

No. 81.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta :—

A. M. Nash, Esq., M.A.
Baboo Gobind C. Dutt.
H. Levinge, Esq., C.E.
Syed Mahmud.

The Reverend H. Finter.
Baboo Kristo Behary Sen.
The Reverend K. S. Macdonald, M.A.
G. R. Aberigh-Mackay, Esq.

PATENTS.

The 27th February 1880.

No. 102.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 46 of 1879.—Richard Olpherts, of Ardee, Ireland, Esquire, for improvements in presses.

No. 61 of 1879.—John Jackson, gentleman, residing at 3, Argyle Place, Aberdeen, Scotland, for a new method of presenting tea leaves (undergoing the process of manufacture) to the action of heat to be dried.

No. 72 of 1879.—John Watt Murdoch, of Rangoon, Engineer, in the construction of a furnace for burning paddy husk, saw dust, or other vegetable refuse as fuel in the generating of heat, which heat can be utilized for any purpose necessary, and more particularly for raising steam in any ordinary description of boiler.

No. 89 of 1879.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Menlo Park, in the State of New Jersey, United States of America, Electrician, for an improvement in electric lamps and in the method of manufacturing the same.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are republished for general information :—

POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 23rd February 1880.

No. 39G.-P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to confer the title of “Maharajah,” as a personal distinction, upon Rajah Komul Krishna Deb.

No. 40G.-P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to confer the title of “Rajah,” as a personal distinction, upon the under-mentioned gentlemen :—

Rai Surjakant Acharjee Bahadoor, of Mooktagacha.

Baboo Kristendra Roy, of Bolihar.

Baboo Sourindro Mohun Tagore, C.I.E.

The 25th February 1880.

No. 47G.-P.—In recognition of the high rank and dignity of Rajah Nripendra Narain of Cooch Behar, the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon him the title of “Maharajah Bahadoor” as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 23rd February 1880.

No. 438G.-G.—*Appointment.*—Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, c.s., Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, is appointed to be Resident, 2nd Class, and Political Agent in Turkish Arabia.

The 27th February 1880.

No. 478G.-G.—*Appointment.*—Mr. H. M. Durand, c.s., Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, to be Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. T. J. C. Plowden.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, is republished for general information :—

The 24th February 1880.

No. 66C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council has exempted the following articles from the duties of Customs to which they are liable under Schedule B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875 :—

INDIGO, all sorts.

LAC, all sorts.

This Notification shall take effect on and after the 25th February 1880.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 4th March 1880.

No 91.—Mr. W. R. Millar is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 29th November 1879.

No. 95.—Mr. F. R. Cockerell is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 6th October 1879.

MEDICAL.

The 5th March 1880.

No. 139.—Surgeon A. Crombie, Civil Surgeon of Dacca, to be Joint Medical Officer in charge of Simla, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. M. Fleming, M.D.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 5th March 1880.

No. 2451.-P.—It is hereby notified for general information that, in pursuance of certain arrangements for the better execution of the Salt Agreement between the British Government and the Meywar State, His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore has consented to the abolition of transit duty within the Meywar State on all articles of commerce save and except the following, namely :—

Opium.	Jagree.	Gunja.
Cotton.	Timber.	Silk Cloth.
Cloth.	Iron.	
Tobacco.	Mhowa.	

GENERAL.

The 27th February 1880.

No. 492G.-G.—*Leave.*—Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, c.s., Resident, 2nd Class, and Political Agent, Turkish Arabia, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 2nd March 1880.

The 4th March 1880.

No. 532G.-G.—Major H. P. Peacock, Political Agent, 2nd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, and Political Agent, Alwar, is posted to Moorshedabad as Agent to the Governor-General.

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Per	Tariff Valuations.
17	DRUGS AND MEDICINES, EXCEPT OPIUM—contd.	cwt.	Rs. A.
	Asafœtida coarse (hingra)	"	12 0
	Brimstone, (amalsara)	"	40 0
	Camphor, crude in powder	"	50 0
	Cassia lignea	"	26 0
	China root, rough	"	9 0
	" scraped	"	22 0
	Galangal, China	"	8 0
	Pellitory, (Akalkara)	"	35 0
	Storax, liquid (Rose Melloes)	"	36 0
18	DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—		
	Aniline Dyes—Magenta and Roseine	lb.	4 0
	" Scarlet	"	3 0
	Cochineal	"	1 12
	Gallnuts Myrabolan	cwt.	4 8
23	GLASS, GLASSWARE, BEADS, FALSE PEARLS AND FALSE CORALS—		
	Bangles, Glass, China, gilt	100 pairs	15 0
	" " " not gilt	"	2 8
	Glass, Crown of sizes	100 suppl. ft.	6 0
	Pearls, false—		
	Lolakh	thousand	0 12
24	GUMS, GUM RESINS AND ARTICLES MADE OF GUM OR GUM RESIN—		
	Copal	cwt.	65 0
	Gum Ammoniac	"	14 0
	" Arabic	"	18 0
	" Bdellium (common gum)	"	7 0
	" Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	"	16 0
	" Persian (false)	"	4 0
	Myrrh	"	35 0
	Rosin	"	5 8
29	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—		
	Unmanufactured—		
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows) each exceeding 20 lbs. in weight, and <i>hollows</i> each weighing 10 lbs. and over	cwt.	500 0
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows) not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs. each, and <i>hollows</i> each weighing less than 10 lbs.	"	425 0
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows) each less than 10 lbs.	"	225 0
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lbs.	"	175 0
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lbs. and under 4 lbs.	"	85 0
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lbs.	"	55 0
	Articles made of ivory—		
	Bangle-rings	"	800 0
	Cylinder-rings	"	1,000 0
	Other sorts	"	<i>Ad valorem.</i>
35	METALS, UNWROUGHT, WROUGHT, AND ARTICLES MADE OF METALS—		
	Brass—		
	Sheets, rolls, very thin	cwt.	84 0
	Copper—		
	Australian cake	"	47 0
	Bolt	"	48 0
	Braziers and Sheets	"	48 0
	China Cash	"	32 0
	Nails and composition-nails	"	48 0
	Sheathing, plate, and raised bottoms	"	50 0
	Gold Leaf, European	100 leaves	3 0
	Iron—		
	Angle and T iron	ton	120 0
	Flat, square, and bolt, including Scotch	"	95 0
	Galvanized sheets and ridging	cwt.	12 0
	Hoop, plate, and sheet	ton	120 0
	Nails, rose, clasp, flat headed, rivets and washers	cwt.	12 0

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.
35	METALS, UNWROUGHT, WROUGHT, AND ARTICLES MADE OF METALS— —contd. Iron— <i>contd.</i> Nail-rod ton Pig " 100 0 Rice bowls set of ten 50 0 " " " " set of six 5 0 Rod, round, British, not exceeding half inch diameter ... ton 2 8 Rod, exceeding half an inch in diameter ... " 105 0 Swedish, flat, square, and bolt ... " 95 0 " nail-rod ... " 140 0 " round rod, not exceeding half an inch in diameter ... " 175 0 Patent or yellow metals, sheathing, sheets, and bolts ... cwt. 185 0 Quicksilver ... lb. 40 0 Steel, excluding railway materials— Blistered ... cwt. 9 0 British and foreign, other than Swedish ... " 7 8 Cast ... " 21 0 Spring ... " 9 0 Swedish ... " 10 0 Tin, block ... " 50 0 " foil, China ... lb. 0 12 Zinc or Spelter— Nails ... cwt. 21 8 Sheet or zinc sheathing ... " 16 0		Rs. A.
41	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, AND COMPOSITIONS FOR APPLICATION TO LEATHER AND METALS— Patent driers ... cwt. 15 0 Turpentine ... Imp. gallon 1 12 Vermilion, Canton ... box of 90 bundles 75 0 White lead ... cwt. 13 0		
43	PERFUMERY— Rose-flowers, dried ... " 10 0		
47	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES— Flour ... barrel or sack of 200 lbs. 18 0 Sago ... cwt. 12 0 Tapioca ... " 13 0 Vinegar, Persian ... Imp. gallon 1 0		
51	SHELLS COWRIES— Cowries— Bazar, common ... cwt. 3 0 Nakhla ... " 65 0		
52	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK— Raw Silk— Chaharam, Cochin China, and Yellow Shanghai ... lb. 5 0 Mathow ... " 2 0 Panjam ... " 1 6 Sewing thread, China ... " 9 0		
54	SPICES— Betelnuts— White, Srivardhan ... cwt. 20 0 All other sorts ... " 11 0 Cloves ... " 70 0 Clove stems and heads ... " 22 0 Cloves in seed, Narlavang ... " 40 0 Mace ... lb. 1 0 Nutmegs, in shell ... " 0 8		
56	SUGAR— China, candy ... cwt. 25 0 Loaf ... " 28 0 Soft ... " 16 8		

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 10th March 1880.

No. 110.—Mr. E. F. Harrison is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st September 1879.

FORESTS.

The 12th March 1880.

No. 174F—Mr. W. F. Hobson is appointed a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests on probation, with effect from the 13th December 1879, the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. Hobson is posted to Bengal.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

Fort William, the 12th March 1880.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 159.—The furlough granted to Surgeon W. E. Battersby in G. G. O. No. 139 of 1879 is commuted to furlough under Rule 1X, note (1) of the Regulations of 1868.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS—MEDICAL.

Fort William, the 15th March 1880.

No. 150.—In continuation of G. O. No. 13, dated 2nd January 1880, issued in the Military Department, and subject to such modifications as may hereafter be deemed necessary, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to issue the following orders regarding the administrative staff of the Indian Medical Department in the several Provinces of India.

2. From the 31st March 1880 the following administrative appointments will be made :—

	Monthly salary.
	Rs.
1 Surgeon-General with the Government of India	2,700
1 Deputy Surgeon-General, with local rank of Surgeon-General, for civil medical administration in Bengal	2,250
1 Deputy Surgeon-General, with local rank of Surgeon-General, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,250
1 Deputy Surgeon-General, with local rank of Surgeon-General, in the Punjab	1,800
1 Deputy Surgeon-General for civil medical administration in the Central Provinces	1,800
1 Surgeon-General for civil medical administration in Madras	2,500
1 Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Madras	800 (consolidated)
1 Surgeon-General for civil medical administration in Bombay	2,500
1 Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Bombay	800 (consolidated)

3. The Surgeons-General with the Government of India and with the Governments of Madras and Bombay will, in addition to performing civil administrative duties, be Heads of the Indian Medical Departments in their respective Presidencies. It will be their duty, among other matters, to propose transfers between the Military and Civil Departments; to recommend for promotion to the administrative grades; and to advise the Government on all questions relating to the admission of officers and subordinates to the Indian Service, to the conduct and services of Indian medical officers of all grades, and to the supply of medicines and hospital stores. The Surgeon-General with the Government of India will be entitled to receive any information he desires from the Surgeons-General and Deputy Surgeons-General attached to the local Governments and Administrations; but he will exercise no direct authority over them. These officers will be solely under the orders of the local Government or Administration to which each belongs.

4. Officers will be selected for the above-named administrative offices by the Government of India for the Bengal Presidency and by the Governments of Madras and Bombay for those Presidencies respectively. Selections will be made in each Presidency from the whole Indian Medical Service of that Presidency; and the principles of selection, hitherto followed in making such appointments, will be observed. Surgeons-General and all Deputy Surgeons-General, including those who may have the local rank of Surgeon-General, will count their five years' term of office from the date of their first entering on the duties of their rank, whether in the military or civil branch of the service.

5. The Deputy Surgeon-General for the Central Provinces will also be Sanitary Commissioner for those Provinces. As already notified in the Military Department order above quoted, "the Deputy Surgeons-General of the Eastern Frontier District and of the British Burma Division will, in addition to their military duties, exercise the civil medical administration of their respective Provinces, and will also perform the duties of Sanitary Commissioners in them." The Deputy Surgeons-General of the Punjab Field Force and of the Sind District will also exercise the civil medical administration of those circles. In respect of these civil duties they will be subject to the orders of the Provincial Surgeon-General.

6. In all Provinces for which a separate Sanitary Commissioner is sanctioned the Sanitary Department will remain distinct from, and not subordinate to, the Medical Department. The Sanitary Commissioner of Madras and of Bombay will, in future, have the rank and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General as soon as he attains 26 years' service, or as soon as any officer below him on the list is promoted to the administrative grade; and, subject to the same conditions and limitations, the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab will have the rank, pay, and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General. This rule will apply to officers now holding the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner in these Provinces. The five years' tenure of office by a Sanitary Commissioner in each Province will reckon from the date of his attaining the rank and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General. In the appointment of officers to be Sanitary Commissioners the same principles and procedure will be adopted as in the promotion to Deputy Surgeon-General in the military and civil administration; but in the selection for such posts knowledge and experience as a sanitary officer will be specially considered.

7. The supervision of the Vaccination Department will form an important part of the duties of the Sanitary Commissioner in each Province. The separate appointment of Superintendent-General of Vaccination, where it still exists, will be abolished, and this officer as well as the Superintendents of Vaccination will become a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner, who will utilize not only them, but also the whole vaccination staff and the Civil Surgeons as far as possible in sanitary work.

8. Although the administration of the Indian Medical Department is divided into two branches—civil and military—Indian medical officers will remain as now military officers, those in civil employ being only lent to the civil department and liable to be called on for military duty in the event of their services being required.

9. Officers holding appointments which are abolished under these orders, viz. the Superintendent-General of Vaccination, Punjab, and the Sanitary Commissioners for the Central Provinces and British Burma, will receive a personal allowance making the emoluments of their future offices equal to the pay they now draw.

EDUCATION.

The 19th March 1880.

No. 108.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble A. Wilson to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta in succession to the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 17th March 1880.

No. 69.—The Reverend J. M. Thompson, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Establishment, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

No. 71.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Reverend Harry King O'Connor to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, is republished for general information:—

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 18th March 1880.

No. 1322.—Mr. J. E. Cooke having been appointed to officiate temporarily as Accountant-General, Bengal, in consequence of the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Westland, received charge of the Office on the 11th March 1880.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

Fort William, the 19th March 1880.

INTELLIGENCE.

No. 181.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council having, with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, been pleased to sanction the formation of a subordinate branch of the Quartermaster-General's Office for Intelligence, it is notified for general information that—

- I.—The functions of this branch will extend throughout India, and all correspondence connected with it will be carried on, under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, by the Quartermaster-General in India.
- II.—The Quartermaster-General in India will correspond direct with the various departments of the Government of India, and the permanent minor departments under them on all questions connected with Intelligence.
- III.—For the purposes of "Intelligence," he is empowered to communicate direct with local Governments, Heads of Administrations and civil authorities generally. As an ordinary rule, however, such communications should take place through the local military authorities as at present.
- IV.—Agents to the Governor-General, Residents, and other Political officers, will be communicated with through the Foreign Department.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, are republished for general information:—

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 25th March 1880.

No. 530.—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department which is left at Calcutta.

JUDICIAL.

The 24th March 1880.

No. 326.—Under Rule 3, Section 51 of the Civil Leave Code, the Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has granted to the Registrar of that Court privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 21st April, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, is republished for general information:—

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 27th March 1880.

No. 1397.—In supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 4398, dated the 9th November 1877, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that an Uncovenanted Officer proceeding from one appointment in the public service to another is not entitled to travelling allowance unless he is permitted to draw pay or acting allowance for the period of transit.

No. 1410.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has exempted from stamp duty payable under the said Act receipts given by the addressee for deposits exceeding Rs. 20, made for the payment of replies to telegraphic messages.

No. 1413.—In addition to the prepayment of official communications by means of service postage stamps affixed to the covers, under the rules entered in the Indian Postal Guide of December 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to permit the use for official inland correspondence of quarter-anna post cards, bearing an impressed stamp with the words "On Her Majesty's Service," from such date on or after the 1st April 1880 as the supply of such cards now in course of manufacture may become available.

2. As in other cases of official correspondence, the signature and official designation of the sender must be entered; but in the case of service post cards the signature and official designation must not be entered on the face or address side, but only on the reverse side of the cards. Instructions to this effect will be printed on the service post cards.

3. In respect of registration, as well as in all other respects, service post cards will be treated by the Post Office exactly like official prepaid letters.

4. Service post cards will be sold at treasuries in packets containing each 32 cards, under the rules applicable to service postage stamps.

No. 1423.—Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, M.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Accountant-General, Bengal, received charge of the said office on the 22nd March 1880.

No. 1431.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act VII, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit, in the whole of British India, the fees chargeable under the said Act on security bond for keeping of the peace by, or good behaviour of persons other than the executants.

No. 1433.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act of 1866, and in supersession of all existing Notifications conflicting herewith, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the postage rate on a foreign post card intended for transmission *via* Brindisi to or through the United Kingdom, shall, from 1st April 1880 be 1½ annas.

No. 1479.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, and in supersession of notification in this Department, No. 3645, dated 1st November 1879, the Governor-General in Council has reduced to Rs. 275 the stamp duty chargeable on entry as a vakil on the roll of any High Court under the letters patent constituting such Court—

a) of any person who was bound as clerk to a vakil of such Court under articles executed before the 1st April 1879.

(b) of any pleader of a District Court who may apply for such entry under the rules of the High Court before the 1st of April 1883.

This notification will have retrospective effect from the 1st of April 1879.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort William, the 25th March 1880.

No. 193.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the following arrangements for the conduct of business in the Military Department will have effect during the absence of this season of His Excellency and the Council from the Presidency :—

Colonel W. M. Lees, Deputy Secretary, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, at the Presidency.

Captain T. Deane, 3rd Assistant Secretary, and Officiating 1st Assistant Secretary, will officiate as Deputy Secretary.

Reports and correspondence on the subjects hereinafter specified should be addressed by all Governments and Departments to the Officiating Secretary at Calcutta, viz.—

Furlough and Leave, including all questions relating to the furlough regulations, and all applications for furlough, reports of departure and of return to duty, &c., &c.

(2.) *Promotion and Retirement*, including applications for pension, promotion rolls of native officers, applications or correspondence connected with statements of service.

(3.) *Accounts and Pay and Allowances*.

(4.) *Estates*.

(5.) *Medals*, including the orders of Merit and British India.

(6.) *Army List*.

(7.) *Clothing*.

(8.) *Books and Maps*.

(9.) *Volunteers*.

(10.) *Reports and Returns*, including all ordinary and periodical returns sent for information of Government, except such as the Secretary to Government with the Governor-General may specially desire to be sent direct to Simla.

(11.) *Appointments, Native Army*.

(12.) *Asylums*, all correspondence connected with.

(13.) *Discharges, British and Native Army*.

(14.) *Supply of Guards*.

(15.) *Recruiting, British and Native Army*.

(16.) *Rewards, Native Army*.

(17.) *Salutes*.

(18.) *Service of Soldiers, British and Native Army*.

(19.) *Supply of Stores*.

(20.) *Women and Children, Pensions, Allowances, &c.*

(21.) *Marine*, correspondence of a routine nature.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 199.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

* * * *

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Surgeons-Major.

Surgeon David Douglas Cunningham, M.B.—1st April 1880.

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SPECIAL.

No. 202.—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant on the undermentioned gentlemen, and to post them to the Transport Department:—

Mr. Thomas Chalmers Orr.

" Henry Edward Clarence Paget.*

" Edward William Payne.

" Alexander Robert Wigram.

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HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[*Reprinted from the Gazette of India.*]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 2nd April 1880.

No. 140.—*Appointment.*—Mr. G. G. Dey, of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Sylhet and Sessions Judge of Cachar in Assam during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. Muspratt, c.s., or until further orders.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department are republished for general information:—

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 5th April 1880.

No. 78G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 1381G.-P., dated 22nd December 1879, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. S. E. Voigt as Acting Consul of Sweden and Norway at Calcutta has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 80G.-P.—With reference to Notification No. 1383G.-P., dated 22nd December 1879, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. G. Diefenbach as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 1st April 1880.

No. 725G.-G.—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department will have charge of that portion of the Foreign Department which remains at the Presidency.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

THE following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 6th April 1880.

Pending the arrival of Mr. C. J. Lyall, Mr. L. Hare, Assistant Secretary, will officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the departure of Mr. Ward.

THE following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th April 1880.

No. 111.—The following Rules made for the districts of the Patna Division by the Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by the “Inland Customs Act, 1875,” are published under Section 30 of the said Act, and shall take effect from the 1st day of May 1880 :—

Rules applicable to the districts of the Patna Division in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE MANUFACTURE AND REFINEMENT OF SALTPETRE AND THE EDUCATION OF SALT THEREFROM.

1. No substance included under the term “saltpetre” in section three of the Act shall be manufactured or refined, and no salt shall be educed therefrom, except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license as hereinafter prescribed.

*Manufacture and refinement of salt-
petre to be under license.*

2. Applications for licenses shall be made to the Inland Customs Inspector in charge of the circle in which the works are situated, who may grant the application on receipt of the prescribed license fee.

Application for license.

In case of refusal, an appeal shall lie to the Assistant Commissioner of Inland Customs, and from his orders to the Commissioner of Inland Customs, whose decision shall be final.

Appeal from refusal.

3. No license shall be granted for the manufacture of crude saltpetre, or any of the other substances included under the term “saltpetre” in the Act, unless the licensing officer is satisfied that the soil in the vicinity of the place of manufacture, and the soil from

*Conditions precedent to issue of
license for manufacture of crude salt-
petre, &c.*

which the said crude saltpetre or other substance is to be produced, do not contain such a percentage of chloride of sodium as to render the manufacture a source of danger to the salt revenue, and unless the works are so situated that they can, without difficulty, be supervised by the Inland Customs Department.

4. As a general rule, no refinery shall be licensed until the parties applying have satisfied the licensing officer that they are prepared to produce within the period of the license not less than two hundred maunds of refined saltpetre.

Conditions precedent to issue of license for refinery.

5. No refinery shall be licensed until the parties applying have satisfied the licensing officer that the refinery buildings and premises are so constructed and surrounded by a wall as to afford full security for the levy of the duty on salt educed therein.

Conditions precedent to issue of license for refinery.

6. The following fees shall be levied in prepayment for licenses for each description of work :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the manufacture and refining of saltpetre, including the eduction of salt therefrom	50	0	0
For the manufacture of sulphate of soda (khāri) and any other substance included under the term "saltpetre" in section three of the Act	2	0	0

7. The license for the manufacture of crude saltpetre, or other substance included in the term "saltpetre" in the Act, to be granted to persons not licensed to refine the saltpetre or educe salt, shall be in the form given in Schedule D hereto annexed.

Form of license for manufacture of crude saltpetre.

8. The license for the manufacture and refinement of saltpetre, and for the eduction of salt therefrom, shall be in the form given in Schedule E, or, when a composition is fixed under rule seventeen, in that given in Schedule F hereto annexed.

Form of license for refinement of saltpetre and eduction of salt.

9. The Inspector granting a license under this chapter may add any further conditions to the license which appear to him necessary for the protection of the Government revenue. If the applicant is dissatisfied, an appeal shall lie as provided in rule two.

Further conditions in license.

10. All licenses granted under this chapter shall be for a period ending on or before the 31st July following the date of their issue, and shall on expiry be returned to the Inspector.

Date of expiry of licenses.

11. Duplicates of licenses lost or destroyed during the period of their currency may be obtained on payment of one quarter of the original license fee.

Issue of duplicates of licenses lost or destroyed.

12. Any licensee shall produce his license for inspection when called upon to do so by any officer of the Inland Customs Department not below the rank of Sub-Inspector or subordinate deputed by him for the purpose.

Obligation to produce license.

13. All licensed works, and all premises connected therewith, shall be open at all times by day or night to the inspection of any such officer or subordinate deputed by him for the purpose.

Licensed works to be open to inspection.

14. All diaries, registers, books of account, and the like, connected with the business of licensed works, shall at all times be open to the inspection of any such officer or of any subordinate deputed by him for the purpose.

Books and accounts to be open to inspection.

15. On all salt educed in the manufacture or refinement of saltpetre, there shall be levied a duty of rupees two and annas eight per maund of 3,200 tolas.

Duty on salt educed in refining.

All such salt shall, except as provided in rule seventeen, be daily weighed and placed in a bonded store-house under lock and key, which key shall remain in possession of the Customs Officer attached to the refinery.

Weightment, storage, and custody of salt educed.

It shall be in the discretion of the Inspector or Sub-Inspector from time to time to cause such salt to be weighed in his presence and removed from the bonded store-house. The licensee shall, within twenty-four hours subsequent to such weighment, and before the removal of the salt, pay the duty leviable thereon.

16. When salt has thus been weighed and the duty paid, it shall, with all possible despatch, be removed to a distance of more than one hundred yards from any part of the refinery-premises under a pass signed by the said Inspector or Sub-Inspector.

Removal from premises.

Pass.

The pass shall be current for such period, not exceeding twenty-four hours, as may be deemed necessary for the removal of the salt.

Quantity for which pass may be granted.

A pass shall not be granted for a less quantity than twenty maunds, except for the purpose of emptying the store-house.

17. The Assistant Commissioner of Inland Customs may, subject to the control of the Commissioner, sanction the payment, by the owner of a refinery, of a composition for the duty on all salt educed and imported during any one year.

Composition for duty.

In this case no interference will be exercised on the removal of the salt, except in accordance with the terms of the license.

18. Except as hereinbefore provided, or with the permission of the Assistant Commissioner of Inland Customs, no person shall possess any salt at any place within the limits of, or within one hundred yards from, the nearest point of any saltpetre manufactory or refinery and its appurtenances.

19. If any work licensed under this chapter ceases during the period of the license to carry on effective working, the licensing officer may close such work, and suspend the license until the licensee is prepared to resume effective working.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE SEIZURE, DISPOSAL OR DESTRUCTION OF THINGS LIABLE TO BE SEIZED OR DESTROYED UNDER THE ACT.

20. In all cases in which illicitly manufactured salt or saltpetre is seized by any official of the Inland Customs Department below the grade of Inspector, such official shall at once proceed with the salt or saltpetre so seized, and any persons concerned in the manufacture that he may have been able to arrest, and any independent witnesses to the seizure whose attendance he may be able to secure, to the nearest police post. The senior officer present at such police post shall receive from the seizing official the salt or saltpetre so seized, and in the presence of witnesses and accused shall, after weighing and recording the weight of each, take from each distinct kind or quality of salt or saltpetre seized (if there be more than one such kind or quality) two samples of not less than one tola each, which he shall seal with the official seal of the police station, and after numbering them deliver them to the official who made the seizure, recording at the same time a note on the printed form of seizure (see Schedule G hereto annexed) which will be presented to him, specifying the total weight of each kind seized, according to the weightments made before him, and the corresponding numbers of the samples. The remainder of the salt or saltpetre shall be sealed up with the seal of the official who made the seizure and of the police station, and shall remain in the malkhana or other secure place in such station till such time as a written order shall be sent by the Inspector of the circle, either for the destruction of the article seized, which shall be carried into effect by the officer presenting such request in the presence of some officer of the police station, and the same certified on the reverse of the order, or for the delivery of the same, or part thereof, as the case may be, to the bearer of the order for production in Court.

21. When a seizure is made by an Inspector in person, he may either follow the foregoing procedure, deputing one of his subordinate officials present at the seizure to take the salt or saltpetre to the station and receive the samples, or he may himself on the spot take out and seal up the samples and the rest of the seized salt or saltpetre with his own official seal. He may then either take the salt or saltpetre seized with him to deposit where he considers it will be safest, or send it for deposit to the nearest or most accessible police station, to be kept as in the previous case till further orders. If, however, the Inspector himself seals the salt or saltpetre, he must, in the event of the identity of the salt or saltpetre produced in Court being denied by the accused, be prepared to attend and prove the same in person.

22. When anything is seized and detained under the Act, or the rules made under the Act, it shall not be released until all duty, penalties and charges due on account thereof have been paid by the owner to the Inland Customs Officer who is in possession of such thing.

If the thing is reported for confiscation, it shall not be released unless orders for the release are received from competent authority.

23. If an animal is so seized and detained, the owner shall provide for its due care and keep, in default of which the animal may be sold to defray charges.

24. If orders are received from competent authority for the release of anything seized and detained, and no duty or penalty is payable in respect of such thing, it shall at once be given up to the owner or his agent, on his paying all charges incurred.

25. Should no one be present to receive the thing released, the officer of Inland Customs in charge shall do his best to give notice to the owner of the order of release, and shall cause a similar notice to be affixed on the Customs premises and at the Collector's office.

If within two calendar months from the date of the notice no person entitled to receive the thing claim it, and pay all charges incurred, it shall be sold, and the proceeds placed in deposit.

After a further period of two calendar months, the money shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

26. If any duty is leviable, or penalty is imposed by competent authority, in respect of the thing seized, unless such duty or penalty, together with all charges incurred, be paid within three days of the receipt of the orders of competent authority for release subject to such payment, the thing shall be

sold, and from the proceeds, the duty, penalty, and charges shall be deducted, and the balance made over to the owner or his agent.

Should no one be present to receive the money, notice, as under rule 26, shall be given, the money being kept in deposit for two calendar months.

Notice to owner of surplus proceeds of sale.

Lapse to Government.

Her Majesty.

27. When orders are received from competent authority for the confiscation of any thing seized and detained, it shall, with all convenient despatch, be sold or destroyed as the Collector of Inland Customs may direct.

28. When a Magistrate orders the confiscation of works, materials, or implements, under section eleven of the Act, they shall be sold or destroyed by dismantling or otherwise under the orders of the Collector of Inland Customs.

CHAPTER III.

Subsidiary Rules.

29. The Commissioner of Inland Customs may make subsidiary rules and prescribe all forms necessary for the administration of the Act and these rules.

Power to make subsidiary rules and prescribe forms.

SCHEDULE D—(See Rule 7).

Form of License to manufacture crude Saltpetre, &c

License to manufacture (*here mention the substance*) at _____ is hereby granted to (*here name licensees and their agents, if any*) under the following conditions, the infraction of any of which shall involve penalties under Act VIII of 1875, and the suspension or cancelment of this license:—

1st.—That the rules prescribed by the Governor-General in Council under the said Act, and any subsidiary rules which may be issued by the Commissioner of Inland Customs, shall be strictly observed by the licensee, his agents and servants.

2nd.—That the licensee shall not separate any salt from the materials used or from the (*here mention the substance for which the license is granted*) manufactured by him, or manufacture any other saline substance but that for which this license is granted (*add in the licenses for crude saltpetre, or use any process for refining the same*).

3rd.—That the plant specified below shall not be altered, or the locality of the works changed, without the written sanction of the Inspector of Inland Customs.

The works for which this license is granted contain the following plant (*here specify the details of the plant*) and the approximate amount of _____ to be manufactured within the period of the license is _____ maunds.

This license shall have effect from the date hereof to the _____ 18

CIRCLE,

DISTRICT;

Dated _____

Inspector of Inland Customs.

SCHEDULE E—(See Rule 8).

Form of License to manufacture and refine Saltpetre and educe salt therefrom.

License to manufacture and to refine saltpetre, and to separate and purify salt educed therefrom at _____ in the district of _____, is hereby granted to (*here mention names of licensees and their agents, if any*) under the following conditions, the infraction of any of which shall involve penalties under Act VII of 1875, and the suspension or cancelment of this license:—

1st.—That the rules prescribed by the Governor-General in Council under the said Act, and any subsidiary rules which may be issued by the Commissioner of Inland Customs, shall be strictly observed by the licensee and his agents and servants.

2nd.—That the refinery buildings and surrounding walls shall be kept in good repair to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Inland Customs, and so as to afford full security for the Government revenue.

3rd.—That the number of pans and boilers specified below shall not be altered without the written sanction of the Inspector of Inland Customs.

4th.—That the licensee shall maintain a daily register showing the quantity of crude saltpetre purchased or manufactured, of the saltpetre refined therefrom, and of the salt educed, and of the quantities of any of these substances which may be sold and removed from the refinery.

5th.—That the licensee shall not bring into the refinery any saline substance except the following, that is to say—

- (a) crude saltpetre containing less than _____ per cent., or
- (b) nitrous earth containing less than _____ per cent. of chloride of sodium.

6th.—That no saline substance shall be removed from the refinery, except refined saltpetre or salt educed therefrom, except under the written sanction of the Inspector of Inland Customs, and on payment, in excess of the sums mentioned in this license, of Rs. 2-8 per maund of such substance.

The refinery for which this license is granted contains pans and boilers, and the approximate amount of saltpetre intended to be refined during the period of the license is maunds.

This license shall have effect from the date hereof to the

18

CIRCLE,

DISTRICT ;

Dated

Inspector of Inland Customs.

SCHEDULE F—(See Rule 8).

Form of License to manufacture and refine Saltpetre and educe salt therefrom under a composition.

License to manufacture and refine saltpetre, and to separate and purify salt educed therefrom, at in the district of , is hereby granted (*here mention names of licensees and their agents, if any*) under the following conditions, the infraction of any of which shall involve penalties under Act VIII of 1875, and the suspension or cancelment of this license :—

1st.—That the rules prescribed by the Governor-General in Council under the said Act, and any subsidiary rules which may be issued by the Commissioner of Inland Customs, shall be strictly observed by the licensee and his agents and servants.

2nd.—That the refinery buildings and surrounding walls shall be kept in good repair to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Inland Customs, and so as to afford full security for the Government revenue.

3rd.—That the number of pans and boilers specified below shall not be altered without the written sanction of the Inspector of Inland Customs.

4th.—That the licensee shall maintain a daily register showing the quantity of crude saltpetre purchased or manufactured, of the saltpetre refined therefrom, and of the salt educed, and of the quantities of any of these substances which may be sold and removed from the refinery.

5th.—That the licensee shall pay Rs. in the following instalments :—

Rs.	on the	18
"	on the	18
"	on the	18
"	on the	18

6th.—That the licensee shall produce no salt except such as may be educed from the crude saltpetre brought into or manufactured in the refinery.

7th.—That the licensee shall inform the Inspector when the quantity of saltpetre mentioned below as the approximate quantity to be refined within the period of the license has been completed, after which no more saltpetre shall be refined, except on the payment of such instalments as may be agreed upon by the licensee and the Inspector, the same to be endorsed on this license.

8th.—That the licensee, in case of the cancelment of this license, shall pay up all dues to the date of cancelment, and shall have no claim to any refund of money which may have been paid by him under this license.

9th.—That the licensee shall not bring into the refinery any saline substance except the following, that to say—

- (a) crude saltpetre containing less than per cent., or
- (b) nitrous earth containing less than per cent. of chloride of sodium.

10th.—That no saline substance shall be removed from the refinery, except refined saltpetre or salt educed therefrom, except under the written sanction of the Inspector of Inland Customs, and on payment, in excess of the sums mentioned in this license, of Rs. 2-8 per maund of such substance.

The refinery for which this license is granted contains pans and boilers, and the approximate amount of saltpetre intended to be refined during the period of the license is maunds.

This license shall have effect from the date hereof to the

18

CIRCLE,

DISTRICT ;

Dated

Inspector of Inland Customs.

SCHEDULE G.

Statement of illicitly manufactured Salt or Saltpetre seized by Officials of the Inland Customs Department, received at the Police Station of

Name of police station.	Date on which received.	Name and rank of the official of the Inland Customs from whom received.	Place of seizure, with pergunnah and zillah.	Description of substance seized.	Quantity of substance seized, with detail of each kind or quality, if more than one description is received.	Samples of each kind or quality given to Inland Customs officials.	Name of person accused, with parentage and residence.	Names of persons who are independent witnesses to the seizure.	REMARKS.

No. 134.—Mr. J. Westland resumed charge of the Office of Accountant-General, Bengal, on the 7th April 1880.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information:—

Simla, the 16th April 1880.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 225.—The undermentioned Officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Surgeon-Major E. C. Bensley (M.C.), for 213 days,—185 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause (2) of the Regulations of 1868.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 21st April 1880.

No. 396.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 64A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the case of *The Queen-Empress v. Lalla Ram* from the Court of the Magistrate of Murshidabad, in Bengal, to the Court of the Magistrate of Agra, in the North-Western Provinces.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 17th April 1880.

No. 86.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed the Revd. Josiah O'Farrell Willcocks, M.A., to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The 19th April 1880.

No. 90.—The Revd. J. O'F. Willcocks, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival in Calcutta on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

The 23rd April 1880.

No. 228F.—Dr. W. Schlich, Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, is promoted, substantively for a time only, from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Conservators of Forests, with effect from the 11th April 1880.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 19th April 1880.

No. 84G.-P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. S. E. Voigt as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta.

The 23rd April 1880.

No. 403I.-P.—With reference to the Notifications of the Home Department marginally noted, the following rule, which has been added by the Governor-General in Council as Rule 7A to the Rules framed under the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," is published

No. 518, dated 6th March 1879.
No. 32, dated 9th January 1880.

for general information :—

7A.—Nothing in Rule 5, 6 or 7 shall be deemed to authorize the grant of licenses—

- (a) to import any arms, ammunition, or military stores from Portuguese India;
- (b) to export to Portuguese India, by sea, river or land, any arms, ammunition, or military stores, except the same be exported for the exclusive use of the Government of Portuguese India, or are covered by a special license for import into Portuguese India signed by the Secretary General to the Government of Portuguese India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th April 1880.

No. 177.—The following rules are substituted for the rules published with Notification No. 75, dated the 20th March 1877 :—

- I.—The rates of travelling allowance for Civil Surgeons are eight annas a mile, subject to reduction under general rules for journeys by railway, and Rs. 5 a day, except in the Melghât in Berar, where the rate is Rs. 6-4 a day.
- II.—The local Government may impose restrictions upon the duration and frequency of the journeys of a Civil Surgeon.
- III.—A Civil Surgeon may draw while halting daily allowance and while travelling either mileage or, if specially permitted by the District Officer, daily allowance. Provided that daily allowance may, in no case, be drawn for any day on which travelling allowance is drawn.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

Simla, the 23rd April 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 238.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Behar Mounted Rifle Corps.

Captain T. M. Maxwell, 54th Foot, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Captain C. E. Harenc, proceeded on field service with the 4th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 246.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 19th March 1880, pages 2139 and 2140.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

*	*	*	*	*
Major Linley Blathwayt, Bengal Staff Corps.	Dated 12th January 1880.			
*	*	*	*	*

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

*	*	*	*	*
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To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Linley Blathwayt, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th January 1880.

SPECIAL.

No. 253.—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant on Mr. Percival Arthur Sandilands, and to post him to the Transport Department, *vice* Local Lieutenant Alexander Robert Wigram, whose appointment (notified in G. G. O. No. 202, dated the 25th March 1880,) is cancelled.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Marine Department, is republished for general information :—

Simla, the 23rd April 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 19.—Mr. J. H. Farlam, 3rd Class Engineer, doing general duty, yard craft, Kidderpore Dockyard, to be 3rd Class Engineer, i.g.s., *Koladyne*.

Mr. R. M. Beale, 3rd Class Engineer, i.g.s., *Koladyne*, to be attached to the I. G. hulk *Koel* for general duty, yard craft, Kidderpore Dockyard.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 27th April 1880.

No. 435.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. C. A. Wilkins, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Crawford.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

The 30th April 1880.

No. 95 G.-P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Blanchard de Farges, Consul General for France at Calcutta, as in charge of the office of the Consul General for Italy at Calcutta, during the absence of Chevalier J. Gallian.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st May 1880.

No. 364.—On the 22nd March 1880, before noon, Surgeon-Major H. E. Busteed, M.D., resumed charge of the office of Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, from Surgeon-Major P. F. Bellew.

No. 369.—Furlough for eighteen months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. William Waterfield, Comptroller-General and Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.

Mr. James Westland having been appointed to officiate as Comptroller-General and Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, received charge of these offices, after noon, on the 19th April 1880.

Mr. H. F. Clogstoun having been appointed to officiate as Accountant-General, Bengal, received charge of the said office from Mr. J. Westland on the 19th April 1880.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information:—

Simla, the 30th April 1880.

No. 256.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following paragraphs of a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India are published for general information:—

MILITARY,
No. 92.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 31st March 1880.

PARA. 1.—The undermentioned candidates having completed the course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their Commissions as such bearing date the 31st October 1879:—

George William Patrick Dennys.
John William Unthank Macnamara.
Henry Ogilvy Stuart.
Joseph Sykes.
John McDougall Stewart.

2. They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at Netley, from the 31st October 1879 to the 8th March 1880, inclusive.

No. 263.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Second-Lieutenant James Craven. Dated 22nd March 1878.

Second-Lieutenant James Edward Evans. Dated 5th April 1878.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 4th May 1880.

No. 179.—Mr. J. M. Lewis is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 17th April 1880.

The 7th May 1880.

No. 191.—Mr. G. S. Park is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 31st December 1879.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th May 1880.

No. 444.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of "The Indian Stamp Act, 1879," the Governor-General in Council has remitted the duty payable under the said Act on all Instruments in the nature of a Memorandum or Agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, Executive Commissariat Officers by Contractors; and also on all Declarations or Agreements by which a tender made to an Executive Commissariat Officer is accepted as a contract, when the deposit of such Contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Loan Notes, or in Cash.

This Notification will have effect from the first day of April 1879, and will extend to the whole of British India.

No. 479.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 of "The Indian Stamp Act, 1879," the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the use of adhesive stamps for bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand, and drawn in sets, when the amount of stamp duty does not exceed one anna.

The following Extraordinary, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 14th May 1880.

No. 461.—In consequence of the increased cost of the war in Afghanistan as now estimated, the Governor-General in Council has determined to borrow 313 lakhs of rupees, being the amount required for the construction of Productive Public Works in 1880-81.

The following notification is therefore published :—

FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN, 1880.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow three crores and thirteen lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in the form annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Transfer Loan, 1879*, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of the first form of *The Transfer Loan, 1879*, will apply to the notes to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of three crores and thirteen lakhs of rupees will be received by the Comptroller-General from this date to noon of Monday, the 14th of June 1880.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller-General, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "*Tender for the Four-and-a-half Per Cent. Loan, 1880.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or one of their branches, or from an officer in charge of some public treasury, or by a cheque on a banker in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by Government Promissory Notes made payable to the Comptroller-General, for not less than one hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than five lakhs of rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. This deposit of one or two per centum will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully taken up; otherwise, if the deposit is in cash, it will be treated as in part payment of the last instalment. A cash deposit may, after acceptance of the tender in support of which it is made, be replaced by a Government Promissory Note.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

7. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, will be rejected as null and void.

8. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and, when the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

9. Tenders will be opened publicly at the Office of Comptroller-General in Calcutta, at noon on Monday, the 14th June 1880: but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 11.

10. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders.

11. As soon as possible after the 14th June 1880, letters of allotment will be issued to those persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, or to their agents, and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such letters of allotment are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head-Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

12. Payment of any accepted tender may be made to the account of the Government in the Head-Office of one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or in any branch of any of these Banks, or into any public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender.

13. Accepted tenders must be paid, in four equal instalments, as follows :—

One-fourth on or before Friday, the 25th June 1880;

One-fourth on or before Monday, the 26th July 1880;

One-fourth on or before Friday, the 27th August 1880;

One-fourth on or before Monday, the 13th September 1880:

but the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the letter of allotment.

14. Interest upon each payment will be promptly paid in advance, at the rate of four-and-a-half per centum per annum, from the date of such payment to the fourteenth day of September 1880.

15. Scrip receipts for instalments paid will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made. These receipts will, as soon as possible, be exchanged for Promissory Notes issued under this Notification.

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE.--(See Clause 2.)

FORT WILLIAM, THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1880.

Transfer Loan 1879, Four-and-a-Half Per Cent. Portion.

Promissory Note for Government rupees [X] bearing Interest, payable half-yearly, at the rate of Four-and-a-Half Rupees per centum per annum.

THE Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from (A.B.) the sum of Government rupees [X] as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India;

and does hereby **promise**, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, on demand, three months after notice of repayment published by order of the Governor-General of India in Council in the *Gazette of India*, to repay the said loan of rupees [X] to the said (A.B.), his (or "her" or "their") executors, administrators, or assigns, or his (or "her") or their order, in Calcutta, with interest from the 15th day of September 1880 to the date appointed for discharge, at the rate of four-and-a-half per centum per annum;

and such notice as aforesaid shall be equivalent to a tender of repayment at the period therein appointed for the discharge of this note.

And the Governor-General in Council hereby promises, on and after each succeeding fifteenth day of the months of March and September, until the expiration of three months after notice of repayment as aforesaid (when all further interest will cease), on demand, to pay to the said (A.B.), his (or "her" or "their") executors, administrators, or assigns or his (or "her") or their order, in Calcutta, interest on the said sum of Government rupees [X] for half a year, at the rate of four-and-a-half per centum per annum.

The Governor-General in Council hereby further engages that notice of repayment as aforesaid shall not be given before the fifteenth day of June 1893, and that this note shall not be discharged before the fifteenth day of September 1893.

FORM OF TENDER.--(See Clause 4.)

I, A. B., hereby tender for Rupees [X] of *The Four-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan, 1880*, advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* dated the 14th May 1880, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees [Y] Annas [Z] for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees [XX], and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Bank of† (or at the† Branch of the Bank of† ; or into the public Treasury at† as the case may be) the first instalment on or before Friday, the 25th June 1880, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the said Notification, as follows:—

One-fourth on or before Friday, the 25th June 1880.

One-fourth on or before Monday, the 26th July 1880.

One-fourth on or before Friday, the 27th August 1880.

One-fourth on or before Monday, the 13th September 1880.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to C. D. at‡

† Here insert C. D.'s address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if A. B. does not reside in India.

NOTE.—(1).—A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and each tender must be supported by a separate deposit. As a precaution against mistakes, the tender, or, at least, the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus:— "One hundred and two," or "One hundred," or "Ninety-nine;" not "Two per cent. premium," or "Par," or "One per cent. discount."

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Extraordinary, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, is republished for general information:—

NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 12th May 1880.

No. 721.—The Most Honourable SIR GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL ROBINSON, K.G., K.P.C., MARQUESS OF RIPON, EARL DE GREY of Wrest, County Bedford; EARL OF RIPON, County York; VISCOUNT GODERICH of Nocton, and BARON GRANTHAM of Grantham, County Lincoln; and a Baronet, is expected to arrive at Aden on or about Wednesday, the 26th current, and at Bombay on or about Tuesday, the 1st proximo, in the P. & O. S.S. *Ancona*, to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The Resident at Aden will receive the MARQUESS OF RIPON with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will make arrangements, in communication with the Naval Authorities, for the landing and the reception of the MARQUESS OF RIPON at Bombay with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

An Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy will proceed to Bombay to attend upon the MARQUESS OF RIPON throughout his journey from Bombay to Simla.

One of the Principal Civil Officers of each Government, Administration, or Agency will be deputed to meet the MARQUESS OF RIPON as he enters the limits of such Government, Administration, or Agency, and will remain in attendance upon His Lordship until he passes beyond those limits.

At the Railway Stations at which halts are made for rest and refreshment, Civil and Military Officers will be in attendance. There will also be a Guard-of-Honour upon the platform.

As the MARQUESS OF RIPON will travel by night, arrangements will be made by the several Local Governments, in communication with the Military Authorities, for His Lordship's reception in a suitable manner at the Stations where he may halt during the day. The Government of Bombay will notify to the several Governments and Administrations the names of the Stations where the MARQUESS OF RIPON will halt for the day.

At Stations between Bombay and Umballa other than those mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs the attendance of Officers is dispensed with.

Proper police precautions will be taken at all the Stations along the Line at which the train stops.

Orders regarding the reception of the MARQUESS OF RIPON at Simla will be issued hereafter.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council,

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 11th May 1880.

No. 715.—The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, will be kept on Saturday, the 29th May 1880.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 8th May 1880.

No. 197.—*Appointments.*—Mr. H. C. Williams, c.s., Assistant Commissioner, Second grade, in Assam, to be Assistant Commissioner, First Grade, in the room of Mr. H. F. Mathews, transferred to Bengal.

No. 199.—*Appointments.*—Mr. G. Stevenson, c.s., to be Assistant Commissioner of the Second Grade, in Assam, in the room of Mr. Godfrey, transferred to Bengal.

Mr. J. D. Anderson, c.s., to be Assistant Commissioner of the Third Grade, in the room of Mr. A. E. Heath, promoted.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information :—

The 10th May 1880.

No. 456I.-P.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1756I.-P., dated 18th December 1879, republishing for general information the “Treaty of Commerce and Extradition between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and his Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves,” the following separate Convention under Article V of the said Treaty is hereby published for general information :—

CONVENTION.

Whereas, by the fifth article of a Treaty of Commerce and Extradition executed at Lisbon on the twenty-sixth day of December, 1878, and ratified on the sixth day of August, 1879, between His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, it is provided that the High Contracting Parties shall use their best endeavours to establish between their respective systems of moneys, weights, and measures the harmony desirable for the development of commercial relations between their respective dominions: and whereas by the same article it is further provided that the detailed measures to be adopted shall form the subject of a separate Convention between the Governors-General of British India and Portuguese India, to be executed within two years from the date when the said Treaty

CONVENÇÃO.

Como pelo artigo V do tratado de Commercio e Extradicação feito em Lisboa a 26 de Dezembro de 1878, e ratificado em 6 de Agosto de 1879 entre e Sua Magestade Fidelissima o Rei de Portugal e dos Algarves, Sua Magestade a Rainha do Reino Unido da Grã Bretanha e Irlanda, Imperatriz da India, está estipulado que as Altas Partes Contractantes concordam em empregar todas as diligencias para estabelecer entre os seus respectivos systemas de moedas, pesos e medidas a harmonia desejavel para o desenvolvimento das relações commerciaes entre os seus respectivos dominios; e como pelo mesmo artigo está tambem estipulado, que as disposições especiaes que teem de ser adoptadas, serão assumpto de uma convenção separada entre os Governadores Geraes da India Britannica e da India Portuguesa que deverá executar-se dentro de dois annos a contar da data em que o dito tratado for posto em vigor;

comes into force; and whereas the said Treaty came into force on the fifteenth day of January 1880:

In pursuance of the said article, the following Convention has been made:—

1. The Governor-General of Portuguese India shall adopt, in the Portuguese possessions in India, the monetary system of British India, for the time being in force, provided that the coins shall have on one side the effigy of the King of Portugal, with the legend *Ludovicus I, Portugaliæ et Algarbiorum Rex*, around it, or such other effigy and legend as the said Governor-General may from time to time desire, and on the other side the value of each coin, the year of the Christian era, and the words *India Portugueza*.

2. Subject to the provisions of clause 7, so long as this Convention remains in force, the following coins and no others shall be struck for Portuguese India:—

Silver.—Rupee, weighing 180 grains troy;
Half-rupee, weighing 90 grains troy;
Quarter-rupee, weighing 45 grains troy;
Eighth of a rupee, weighing $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy.

The standard fineness of the said silver coins shall be eleven-twelfths of fine silver and one-twelfth of alloy, subject to a remedy not exceeding the following:—

	Remedy in weight.	Remedy in fineness.
Rupee	Five thousandths ...	Two thousandths.
Half-rupee	Seven thousandths ...	Three thousandths.
Quarter-rupee	Seven thousandths ...	Three thousandths.
Eighth of a rupee	Ten thousandths ...	Three thousandths.

Copper.—Half *tanga*, weighing 200 grains troy, and corresponding with the double pice or half-anna of British India;

Quarter *tanga*, weighing 100 grains troy, and corresponding with the pice of British India;

Eighth of a *tanga*, weighing 50 grains troy, and corresponding with the half-pice of British India;

Real, or twelfth of a *tanga*, corresponding with the pie of British India.

In the making of copper coins, a remedy shall be allowed not exceeding one-fortieth in weight.

The value in copper of one Portuguese rupee will be sixteen Portuguese *tangas*, sixty-four quarter *tangas* or pices, or one hundred and ninety-two *reaes* or pies.

3. The Portuguese silver and copper coins established by this Convention shall be issued by the authority of the Government of Portuguese India, and shall be coined on behalf of the said Government by the Government of British India, and by no other agency whatever.

The Governor-General of Portuguese India engages that, while this Convention continues in force, no coins other than those established by this Convention shall be coined in or imported into Portuguese India.

4. With the view of obtaining in the shortest possible time the desired uniformity of coinage throughout the respective Indian possessions of the High Contracting Parties, the Governor-General of British India engages that the Government of British India shall—

(a) forego, for the period of three years from the date on which this Convention comes

e como o referido tratado foi posto em vigor dia 15 de Janeiro de 1880:

Em conformidade do dito artigo se celebrou seguinte convenção:—

1. O Governador Geral da India Portuguesa adoptará nas possessões Portuguezas da India systema monetario da India Britannica, que tempos a tempos vigorar, comtanto que as moedas tenham de um lado a effigie do Rei de Portugal com a legenda em torno *Ludovicus I, Portugaliæ et Algarbiorum Rex*, ou qualquer outra effigie e legenda que o dito Governador Geral possa quando em quando determinar, e do outro lado o valor de cada moeda, o anno da era christã e as palavras *India Portugueza*.

2. Durante o tempo que esta convenção vigorar, cunhar-se-hão as seguintes moedas e nenhuma outra para a India Portugueza, ficando a cunhagem subordinada ás disposições da clausula

Prata.—Rupia pesando 180 grãos troy;
Meia rupia, pesando 90 grãos troy;
Quarto de rupia, pesando 45 grãos troy;
Oitavo de rupia, pesando $22\frac{1}{2}$ grãos troy;

A com posição typica das ditas moedas de prata será de onze duodecimas partes de prata pura e de uma duodecima parte de liga, sujeita a uma tolerancia não excedenda o seguinte:—

	Tolerancia em peso.	Tolerancia da composicao.
Rupia	Cinco millesimos ...	Dois millesimos.
Meia rupia	Sette millesimos ...	Tres millesimos.
Quarto de rupia	Sette millesimos ...	Tres millesimos.
Oitavo de rupia	Dez millesimos ...	Tres millesimos.

Cobre.—Meia *tanga*, pesando 200 grãos troy correspondendo ao duplo paisá ou meio anna da India Britannica;

Quarto de *tanga*, pesando 100 grãos troy correspondendo ao paisá da India Britannica;

Oitavo de *tanga* pesando 50 grãos troy e correspondendo ao meio paisá da India Britannica;

Real ou duodecimo de *tanga*, correspondendo ao pie da India Britannica.

No fabrico das moedas de cobre conceder-se-há uma tolerancia não superior a $\frac{1}{40}$ em peso.

O valor em cobre de uma rupia Portuguesa será de dezesseis *tangas* Portuguezas, sessenta e quatro quartos de *tanga* ou paisás, cento e noventa e dois *reaes* ou pies.

3. A moeda Portuguesa de prata e cobre que trata esta convenção, será omitida por autoridade do Governo da India Portugueza, e cunhada para o mesmo Governo pelo Governo da India Britannica e por ninguém mais.

O Governador Geral da India Portuguesa obriga-se, em quanto durar esta convenção, a não cunhar nem importar para a India Portuguesa nenhuma moedas senão estabelecidas n'esta Convenção.

4. Com o fim de obter no mais curto prazo tempo possivel a desejavel uniformidade de moedas em todas as possessões indianas das altas partes contractantes, o Governador Geral da India Britannica obriga-se pelo Governo da India Britannica—

(a) a prescindir de receber pelo periodo de tres annos, contados da data em que esta con-

into force, all duty or other charge for melting, cutting, refining or recoinage any coin of the existing Portuguese Indian silver currency tendered for recoinage into Portuguese Indian coin;

- (b) deliver, for the period of five years from the date of this Convention, copper coins of the Portuguese copper currency established by this Convention in exchange for copper coins of the existing Portuguese Indian copper currency which may be brought to the said Mint for the purpose of such exchange, at the value represented by such last-mentioned coins in the existing Portuguese currency. The relative representative value of the old and new coin to be thus exchanged on equal terms and without charge for manufacture, shall, if the Governor-General of Portuguese India so desires, be determined, once for all, by a mixed commission appointed in the manner provided in the sixteenth article of the above-cited Treaty;
- (c) advance to the Governor-General of Portuguese India, in the Portuguese currency established by this Convention, such sums in such denominations of coin, and in such instalments (if any), as the said Governor-General of Portuguese India may require: provided

1stly.—That the amount of such advances outstanding at any time shall not exceed in the whole ten lakhs of rupees.

2ndly.—That an interval of two months shall be allowed for compliance with any such requisition, and that no such advance shall be made after the expiration of eighteen months from the date on which this Convention comes into force.

3rdly.—That every such advance shall be, within two months, repaid in coin of the existing Portuguese Indian currency, equivalent thereto in intrinsic value ascertained upon assay at Her Majesty's Mint, or in copper coin of the existing Portuguese Indian currency valued as prescribed in clause (b).

5. The Governor-General of British India engages that the Government of British India shall—

- (a) on presentation by or on behalf of the Governor-General of Portuguese India of any silver bullion or coin at the Mint at Bombay, or at such other Mint as the said Government from time to time appoints, deliver to the said Governor-General or his agent, after such interval as in the judgment of the Mint Master is necessary for the process of coinage, the produce of such silver bullion or coin, in the silver coin established by this Convention, subject always to the same duty, charges, fees and regulations as are for the time being in force for the conversion into British Indian currency of bullion and coin presented at the said Mint: provided that, save as provided in clause 4, the said Government shall not be bound thus to deliver more than four lakhs of rupees in any one year;

venção começar a vigorar, todas os direitos ou outras despesas por fundir, cortar, afinar ou recunhar qualquer moeda de prata da que exista em circulação na India Portuguesa, e for apresentada para recunhagem em moeda da India Portuguesa;

- (b) a entregar durante o periodo de cinco annos, a contar da data d'esta convenção, moedas de cobre da moeda de cobre portugueza estabelecida por esta convenção, em troca das moedas de cobre das actuaes moedas portuguezas da India, que possam ser trazidas á casa da moeda para este fim, pelo valor representado por est a moedas ultimamente mencionadas da circulação actual portugueza. O relativo valor representativo da antiga e nova moeda que tem de ser assim trocada em condições iguaes e sem despesas de fabrico, será, se o Governador Geral da India Portuguesa assim o desejar, determinado, uma vez por todas por uma commissão mixta nomeada pelo modo indicado no Art. 16 do supra citado tratado;

- (c) a adiantar ao Governador Geral da India Portuguesa na moeda portugueza estabelecida por esta convenção, as quantias, nas especies de moeda e nas prestações, se as houver, que o dito Governador Geral queira requisitar: comtanto

1º.—Que a importancia de taes adiantamentos em qualquer occasião não excederá, na totalidade, de dez laques de rupias.

2º.—Que um intervallo de dois mezes será concedido para o cumprimento de qualquer das ditas requisições, e que nenhum dos ditos adiantamentos será feito depois de decorridos dezoito mezes contados da data em que esta convenção for posta em vigor.

3º.—Que cada um dos ditos adiantamentos será dentro de dois mezes liquidado com moeda actualmente circulante na India Portuguesa, equivalente em valor intrinseco, determinado por ensaio feito na casa da moeda da Sua Magestade, ou com moeda de cobre da que existe actualmente na India Portuguesa, avaliada como prescreve a clausula (b).

5. O Governador Geral da India Britannica obriga-se, alem do que determina a clausula 4, pelo Governo da India Britannica—

- (a) apresentando o Governador Geral da India Portuguesa, ou alguem por elle encarregado, prata em barra ou moeda á casa da moeda de Bombaim, ou a qualquer outra casa de moeda, como o dito Governo de tempos a tempos quizer, a entregar ao dito Governador Geral ou ao seu agente, depois do intervallo que o director da casa da moeda entender necessario para o processo de cunhagem, o producto da dita prata em barra ou moeda em moeda de prata estabelecida por esta convenção, sujeito comtudo, aos mesmos direitos, despesas, pagamentos e disposições regulamentares que então estiverem em vigor para a conversão da prata em barra e moeda em moeda corrente da India Britannica, apresentadas na dita casa da moeda: comtanto que salvo o que determina a clausula 4, o dito Governo não seja obrigado a entregar mais de quatro laques de rupias em cada anno;

(b) coin for the Governor-General of Portuguese India the copper coins established by this Convention, to such amounts and in such denominations as the said Governor-General may require, upon payment of the value inscribed upon such coins in the silver coin established by this Convention or in British Indian rupees: provided that, saving as engaged in clause 4, the said Government shall not be bound thus to coin more than twenty thousand rupees worth of such coin in any one year.

In lieu of any seignorage or profits which the Portuguese Government might otherwise claim on account of the coinage on their behalf provided by this clause, the Governor-General of British India engages to pay the Governor-General of Portuguese India an indemnity of four thousand rupees per annum, commencing from the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and continuing as long as this Convention remains in force.

6. All silver and copper Portuguese coins, coined under the provisions of this Convention, shall, while this Convention remains in force, be legal tender in payment or on account throughout British India to the same extent, and subject to the same exceptions in the case of coin which has been called in, or is under weight, or has been clipped, filed or defaced, as in the case of the corresponding silver and copper coins issued by the authority of the Government of British India for the time being in British India.

All silver and copper coin which has been issued by the authority of the Government of British India shall, to the said same extent and subject to the same exceptions, be a legal tender in payment or on account, throughout Portuguese India.

7. The Governor-General of Portuguese India agrees that, if at any time while this Convention continues in force the Government of British India should recall the whole body of British Indian coin corresponding to any description of Portuguese coin issued under this Convention, or change the monetary system of British India, he will, if requested by such Government so to do, recall all Portuguese coin of that description, or change in like manner, as the case may be, the monetary system of Portuguese India; provided that the expense incurred in recalling such coin or making such change shall be defrayed by the Government of British India.

8. When any silver coin, purporting to have been issued under the provisions of this Convention, is tendered to any officer of the Government of British India, authorized by that Government to act under this clause, and is deemed by such officer to be counterfeit, or to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing, he may, by himself or another (subject to the rules which the said Government prescribes in this behalf), cut or break such coin and return the pieces to the person tendering the same, and the loss caused by such cutting and breaking shall be borne by such person.

9. When any such silver coin which has been called in is tendered to any officer of the Government of British India authorized by that Government to act under this clause, he may cut or

(b) a cunhar para o Governador Geral da Índia Portuguesa as moedas de cobre estabelecidas por esta convenção, na importância e nas espécies que o dito Governador queira requisitar, mediante pagamento do valor inscripto sobre cada moeda com moeda de prata estabelecida por esta convenção ou com rupias da Índia Britannica: contanto que salvo o que determina a clausula 4, o referido Governo não será obrigado a cunhar mais que o valor de vinte mil rupias d'esta moeda em cada um anno.

Em lugar de *seignorage* ou lucros que o Governo Portuguez podesse reclamar por causa da cunhagem estabelecida em seu proveito por esta clausula, o Governador Geral da Índia Britannica obriga-se a pagar ao Governador Geral da Índia Portuguesa uma indemnisação de quatro mil rupias por anno, a contar do 1º de Novembro de 1883, a qual continuará depois por todo o tempo que durar esta convenção.

6. Todas as moedas de prata e cobre Portuguezas cunhadas em virtude d'esta convenção, terão, em quanto ella vigorar, curso legal nos pagamentos e nas transacções em toda a Índia Britannica até os mesmos limites e sujeitas ás mesmas excepções no caso de moeda que tenha sido recolhida, que lhe faltar o peso, estiver cerceada, limada ou deformada, como no caso das moedas correspondentes de prata e cobre emitidas por ordem do Governo da Índia Britannica que então circularerem na Índia Britannica.

Todas as moedas de prata e cobre emitidas por autoridade do Governo Britannico deverão com a mesma latitude, e sujeitas as mesmas excepções, ter curso legal nos pagamentos ou nas transacções em a Índia Portuguesa.

7. O Governador Geral da Índia Portuguesa, se alguma vez durante o tempo que esta convenção vigorar, o Governo da Índia Britannica quizer recolher completamente uma especie de moeda da Índia Britannica, correspondendo a qualquer moeda Portuguesa emitida em virtude d'esta convenção ou mudar o systema monetario da Índia Britannica, concorda, sendo lhe pedido pelo dito Governo, em fazer o mesmo e retirar da circulação toda a moeda portugueza d'aquella especie, ou a mudar igualmente, quando o caso se dê, o systema monetario da Índia Portuguesa: contanto que as despesas que se fizerem em recolher a dita moeda, ou realizar a dita mudança, sejam pagas pelo Governo Britannico.

8. Quando qualquer moeda de prata, pretextando-se ter sido emitida em virtude das disposições d'esta convenção, for apresentada a qualquer empregado da Índia Britannica, autorisado pelo dito Governo a observar esta clausula, e for por elle considerada falsificada, reduzida em peso por modo differente do que seria pelo uso ordinario, poderá o dito empregado por si ou por outrem (sujeito ás disposições que o dito governo prescreve para este caso), cortar o quebrar a dita moeda e devolver os fragmentos ao apresentante d'ella, e o prejuizo causado por esse corte ou quebra será por conta do dito apresentante.

9. Quando qualquer moeda de prata, que tenha sido recolhida, for apresentada a um empregado do Governo da Índia Britannica autorisado pelo dito Governo a observar esta clausula, poderá cortar o

such coin, and shall receive it at the rate of one rupee per tola; but the expense thus incurred shall, except when such coin has been ordered under clause 7, be borne by the Portuguese Government.

10. In like manner, when any British Indian coin which has been called in is tendered to any officer of the Government of Portuguese India authorized by that Government to act under this Convention, he may cut or break such coin, and shall receive it at the rate of one rupee per tola, and the expense so incurred shall be borne by the Government of British India.

11. The Governor-General of Portuguese India is empowered to appoint an officer who will receive, under this Convention continues in force, from any person tendering the coin next hereinafter mentioned, all silver coin issued under this Convention which may have lost by reasonable wearing more than two per cent., and shall pay for the same at the rate of one rupee per tola.

12. Nothing in this Convention shall be held to limit the powers of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves to establish at any time such system of paper currency as he may deem fit.

The Governor-General of Portuguese India is hereby empowered for the present to issue the following paper money:—

Five-rupee notes, payable in copper.		
Ten-rupee notes, payable in silver.		
Twenty	do.	do.
Fifty	do.	do.
One hundred	do.	do.
Five-hundred	do.	do.

The amount of paper money issued will never exceed four per cent. of the value of the money in circulation, the Portuguese India Government notes being guaranteed by the Portuguese Government and payable to the bearer.

13. The Governor-General of Portuguese India is empowered that, whenever the Government of British India exercises in respect of British India generally, of all the territories adjacent to Portuguese India, the powers conferred on it under a certain Act of the Governor-General of British India in Council, called "The Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity Act, 1871," then he the Governor-General of Portuguese India will enforce throughout Portuguese India provisions similar to those of that Act.

14. This Convention shall come into force on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and shall remain in force until the expiration of a year counting from the day on which one or other of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to put an end to it: provided that no such notice shall be given until four years after the date on which the Convention comes into force.

15. The Governor-General of Portuguese India is empowered that, in the event of this Convention being put an end to under clause 14 or otherwise, any coins resembling any of the coins struck under this Convention shall be struck in or imported into Portuguese India, or shall be struck under the authority of, or with the sanction of, His Most Faithful Majesty in any other place.

quebrar a dita moeda recebendo-a á razão de uma rupia por tola; porem a despesa que houver, excepto quando a dita moeda tenha sido recolhida em virtude da clausula 7, ficará a cargo do Governo Portuguez.

10. Igualmente, quando qualquer moeda da India Britannica tendo sido recolhida, for apresentada a qualquer empregado do Governo da India Portugueza autorizado por este Governo a observar esta clausula, poderá cortar ou quebrar a dita moeda recebendo-a á razão de uma rupia por tola, e a despesa que houver ficará a cargo do Governo da India Britannica.

11. O Governador Geral da India Portugueza obriga-se a nomear um empregado que receberá, durante o tempo que esta convenção vigorar, de qualquer pessoa apresentando a moeda aqui mencionada, toda a moeda de prata emittida em virtude d'esta convenção, que possa ter perdido pelo uso ordinario mais de 2 por cento, e pagará pela mesma á razão de uma rupia por tola.

12. Nada se contem n'esta convenção que possa ser considerado como limitação do poder que tem Sua Magestade Fidelissima o Rei de Portugal e dos Algarves de estabelecer em qualquer tempo o systema de papel moeda que lhe aprouver.

O Governador Geral da India Portugueza poverá emittir presentemente o seguinte papel moeda:—

Notas de cobre de cinco rupias.	
Notas de prata de dez rupias.	
" " " vinte rupias.	
" " " cincoenta rupias.	
" " " cem rupias.	
" " " quinhentas rupias.	

A quantidade de papel moeda emittido nunca se poderá elevar a mais de quatro por cento do valor da moeda em circulação, sendo as notas do Governo da India Portugueza garantidas pelo Governo Portuguez e pagas ao portador.

13. O Governador Geral da India Portugueza quando o Governo da India Britannica faça uso em relação á India Britannica em geral ou em relação a todos os territorios adjacentes á India Portugueza, dos poderes que lhe foram conferidos em virtude de uma determinada lei do Governador Geral da India Britannica em Conselho, intitulada "Lei dos pezos e medidas de capacidade na India, 1871," obriga-se a pôr em vigor na India Portugueza disposições semelhantes ás d'esta lei.

14. Esta convenção será posta em execução no primeiro dia de Novembro de mil oitocentos e oitenta, e permanecerá em vigor até a terminação de um anno contado do dia em que uma ou outra das Partes Contratantes tiver participado á outra a intenção de a dar por terminada: contanto que não se fará tal participação senão depois de decorridos quatro annos, a contar da data em que a convenção comece a vigorar.

15. O Governador Geral da India Portugueza obriga-se no caso desta convenção terminar em virtude da clausula 14 ou por outra causa, a que nenhuma moeda semelhante ás que forem cunhadas em virtude d'esta convenção, serão cunhadas na India Portugueza ou para ella importadas, e bem assim não serão cunhadas com a sua authorização nem com a sancção de Sua Magestade Fidelissima em qualquer outra parte.

Done at Pangim on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

(Sd.) CAETANO ALDRE. D'ALMEIDA ALBUQUERQUE,

Governor-General of Portuguese India.

Done at Calcutta on the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

(Sd.) LYTTON,

Viceroy and Governor-General of British India.

Feita em Pangim aos doze dias de Abril de mil oitocentos e oitenta.

(Sd.) CAETANO ALDRE. D'ALMEIDA ALBUQUERQUE,

Governador Geral da India Portuguesa.

Feita em Calcutá aos decimo oitavo dias de Março de mil oitocentos e oitenta.

(Sd.) LYTTON,

Vice-Rei Governador-Geral da India Britannica.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, is republished for general information :—

The 15th May 1880.

No. 529.—The following Order, by Her Majesty the Queen in Council, is published for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 18th day of March 1880.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the "Foreign Deserters Act," 1852, it is provided that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are or will be given, for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the territories of any Foreign Power, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council stating that such facilities are or will be given declare that seamen not being slaves, who desert from merchant ships belonging to a subject of such Power when within Her Majesty's dominions shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships, and may limit the operation of such Order and may render the operation thereof subject to such conditions and qualifications, if any, as may be deemed expedient :

And whereas it hath been made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities for recovering and apprehending seamen (not being German subjects) who desert from British merchant ships in the territories belonging to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany will be given under an Agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and Germany signed at London on the 5th November 1879 :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said "Foreign Deserters Act," 1852, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that from and after the publication hereof in the *London Gazette* seamen, not being slaves (and not being British subjects), who desert from merchant ships belonging to subjects of the Emperor of Germany within Her Majesty's dominions shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships; provided always that if any such deserter has committed any crime in Her Majesty's dominions he may be detained until he has been tried by a competent Court, and until his sentence (if any) has been fully carried into effect.

And Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said "Foreign Deserters Act," 1852, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is further pleased to order and declare that, upon and after the publication hereof in the *London Gazette*, the Order in Council made by virtue of the said Act, on the 16th day of October 1852, and published in the *London Gazette* on the 26th day of October 1852, so far as it relates to seamen who desert from merchant ships belonging to citizens of the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, and the Order in Council relating to seamen who desert from the merchant ships belonging to subjects of the King of Prussia, made, by virtue of the said Act, on the 16th day of October 1852, and published in the *London Gazette* on the 26th day of October 1852, and the Order in Council relating to seamen who desert from the merchant ships belonging to subjects of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, made, by virtue of the said Act, on the 13th day of June 1853, and published in the *London Gazette* on the 14th day of June 1853, and the Order in Council relating to seamen who desert from the merchant ships belonging to subjects of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, made, by virtue of the said Act, on the 9th day of March 1854, and published in the *London Gazette* on the 10th day of March 1854, and the Order in Council relating to seamen who desert from the merchant ships belonging to subjects of the King of Hanover, made, by virtue of the said Act, on the 8th day of June 1854, and published in the *London Gazette* on the 13th day of June 1854, shall be revoked, and the same are hereby revoked accordingly.

And the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Secretary of State for India in Council, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

The following Extraordinary, issued by the Government of India in the Marine Department, is republished for general information :—

Simla, the 14th May 1880.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 23.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to any changes that may hereafter be necessary in the reorganization of Her Majesty's Indian Marine :—

Mr. F. Place, Accountant, Kidderpore Dockyard, on probation, to be Accountant, Bombay Dockyard, *vice* Beyts, retired.

Mr. G. G. Ross, to be Accountant, Kidderpore Dockyard, on probation, *vice* Place.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—SANITARY.

Simla, the 21st May 1880.

No. 32.—The official designation of the “Statistical Officer attached to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India” will for the future be “Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments.”

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 17th May 1880.

No. 103.—The Reverend H. K. O'Connor, a junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

Mr. O'Connor's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

EDUCATION.

The 17th May 1880.

No. 197.—Under section 12, Act II of 1857, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation to the Calcutta University of the Batala Christian Boarding School, with effect from the 1st January 1880, up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts.

No. 198.—Under section 12, Act II of 1857, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation to the Calcutta University of the Government High School, Rangoon, with effect from the 1st January 1879, up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts.

No. 199.—Under section 12, Act II of 1857, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation to the Calcutta University of the Government Engineering College, Howrah, with effect from the 1st April 1880.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 21st May 1880.

No. 1031.G.-G.—The services of Mr. C. E. Buckland, c.s., Officiating Press Commissioner with the Government of India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 19th May 1880.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May 1880.

No. 686.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Indian License Acts Amendment Act, 1880, the Governor-General in Council hereby directs that when any person is engaged in any trades, dealings, industries or callings in more than one of the local areas to which—

The Northern India License Act, 1878,

The Madras License Act, 1878,

The Bombay License Act, 1878, and

The Bengal License Act, 1880,

respectively extend, and is thereby liable to pay fees under more than one of such Acts, he shall be chargeable with a fee only under the Act under which he is liable to pay fees in

respect of his principal place of business; and the amount of such fee shall be calculated as if he were engaged in all such trades, dealings, industries, and callings within the local area to which such Act applies.

When any question arises as to what shall, for the purpose of this direction, be deemed to be the principal place of any business, the Governor-General in Council will decide such question.

No. 731.—Whereas doubts have been raised as to the liability to stamp duty of the receipts endorsed by the payee on Postal Money Orders, the Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, has remitted the whole of the duties, if any, payable under the said Act on such receipts.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information:—

Simla, the 21st May 1880.

No. 299.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following paragraphs of a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India are published for general information, in continuation of G. G. O. No. 256 of 1880:—

MILITARY.

No. 110.

1. In my despatch No. 92, dated 31st March 1880, I informed you of the appointment of five Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment.

2. One of these, Surgeon J. McD. Stewart, having tendered his resignation of the service, I have accepted it; and in order to fill up the vacancy thus left in the Bengal Establishment, and assign the new Surgeons, as far as possible, to the Presidencies for which they have expressed a preference, I have sanctioned the transfer to your Presidency of one of those recently appointed to Bombay, viz. Surgeon J. F. Tuohy, M.D. * * *

No. 300.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—

Surgeon George William Patrick Dennys,—arrived at Bombay, 20th April 1880.

Surgeons John William Unthank Macnamara and Joseph Sykes,—arrived at Fort William, 23rd April 1880.

No. 302.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Behar Mounted Rifle Corps.

In G. G. O. No. 238 of 1880, appointing Captain T. M. Maxwell "to officiate as Adjutant," read *to be Adjutant*.

No. 309.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 27th January 1880, page 392.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

* * * * *

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeons-Major.

Surgeon Alfred Swaine Lethbridge, M.D. Dated 30th September 1879. *

"London Gazette," dated the 20th February 1880, pages 783 and 784.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India:—

* * * * *

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

* * * * *

Captain William Hopkinson. Dated 20th December 1879. *

* * * * *

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Richard Beadon, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Lieutenant-General H. Milne, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 17th October 1879. *

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 24th February 1880, pages 835 and 836.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

* * * * *

Surgeon-Major Samuel Bowen Partridge, Bengal Army. Dated 1st January 1880. *

* * * * *

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS, &c., ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY
OF STATE.

[~~To be substituted for the Resolution bearing the same number and date.~~]

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department (Judicial),—No. 320, dated Fort William, the 22nd March 1880.

Read—

A letter from the Government of Bengal, No. ⁹⁶⁰₆₄₁ L.R., dated the 6th instant, on the subject of the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Cap. fifty-nine, Section two, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the undermentioned classes of deeds, contracts and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Cap. forty-one, Section two, may be executed as follows in the territories under the administration of the Government of Bengal:—

By Collectors of Districts and Deputy Commissioners.	} Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the lease or sale of land.
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ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

E. STACK,

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Simla, the 26th May 1880.

No. 137G.-P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Moulvie Abdool Lutef, Khan Bahadoor, the title of "Nawab" as a personal distinction.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

Simla, the 28th May 1880.

No. 318.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*," dated the 23rd April 1880, pages 2658 and 2659.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service.

* To be Surgeons. Dated 31st October 1879.

BENGAL.

George William Patrick Dennys.

John William Unthank Macnamara.

Henry Ogilvy Stuart.

Joseph Sykes.

John Francis Tuohy, M.D.

Charles Alexander Daubeny.

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HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 4th June 1880.

No. 232.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, section 26, to grant to the Hon'ble A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months, with effect from the 10th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 234.—The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson, C.I.E., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 22nd June 1880.

No. 239.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, section 7, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. D. Field, M.A., LL.D., of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal from the date of the Hon'ble Mr. Jackson's retirement.

The following Extraordinary, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, is republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 8th June 1880.

No. 923.—The MOST HONOURABLE GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL, MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G., P.C., appointed by the Queen to be Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India, arrived at Simla at 5 P.M. this day, attended by his Personal Staff and by an Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy. The MARQUIS OF RIPON was received opposite the Office of the Public Works Department by the Secretaries to the Government of India, the Military Secretary, and two Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy, and by the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab. Attended by these Officers and by his Personal Staff the MARQUIS OF RIPON proceeded to Government House, and at 6 P.M. took his seat as Viceroy and Governor-General in His Excellency's Council.

2. The following Proclamation is published by Order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council :—

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the MOST HONOURABLE GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL, MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G., P.C., has been appointed by Her Majesty to be Her Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and has assumed the said office, the said appointment is hereby notified, and it is proclaimed that the said MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has this day taken his seat in His Excellency's Council.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council,

C. BERNARD,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 3rd June 1880.

No. 76I.-J.—Under the provisions of section 3 of Act II of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. L. St. Barbe to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.

No. 78I.-J.—Under the provisions of section 3 of Act II of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain F. A. Wilson to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.

POLITICAL.

The 4th June 1880.

No. 143G.-P—The following notification, published in the *London Gazette*, is republished for general information :—

FOREIGN OFFICE,
April 21, 1880.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Trevor John Chichele Plowden, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul-General at Baghdad.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th June 1880.

No. 948.—Read again—

Financial Resolution No. 387, dated 30th April 1879, in which the travelling allowances for ministerial and menial officers who are entitled to travelling allowances when travelling by railway on duty or on transfer from one office to another were fixed.

RESOLUTION.—Under the Resolution now read again, an officer whose service is superior under the Civil Pension Code, and whose salary is not less than Rs. 50 a month, may, at his option, in lieu of any daily or monthly travelling allowance to which he may be otherwise entitled, draw second-class fare. The Governor-General in Council has now determined further that an officer whose salary is not less than Rs. 400 a month may, at his option, in lieu of any daily or monthly travelling allowance to which he may be otherwise entitled, draw first-class fare upon his furnishing one of the certificates prescribed in Financial Notification No. 1497, dated 28th March 1879.

ORDERED that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and distributed for information and guidance as follows :—

- (1) To the several Departments of the Government of India.
- (2) To the several local Governments and Administrations.
- (3) To the Comptroller-General and to the several Accountants-General and Deputy Accountants-General in independent charge.
- (4) To the several Heads of Departments administered by the Government of India in the Financial Department.

No. 960.—It having been represented to the Government of India that some subscribers to the Loan advertised on the 14th May 1880 may prefer that their Promissory Notes should bear interest from the fifteenth day of March 1880, it is hereby notified that on payment of the interest accrued from the 15th March to the date on which his tender is paid, Promissory Notes will be issued to any subscriber at his option dated 15th March 1880, and bearing interest from that date, instead of from the 15th September 1880, as stated in the Form of Promissory Note published with the Notification No. 461, dated 14th May 1880.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1880.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India, &c.

[Reprinted from the Gazette of India.]

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATION—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 9th June 1880.

No. 954.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council directs that all honours and distinctions which were paid to HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF LUTON, when holding the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, shall be continued to His Excellency during his stay in India.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 11th June 1880.

No. 248.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 9th June 1880 :—

Mr. Henry Mortimer Durand, c.s., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to officiate as Private Secretary.

* * * * *

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th June 1880.

No. 1187.—*Rules regarding the rank and allowances of Natives of India appointed to offices in Her Majesty's Civil Service of India, in accordance with the Rules framed under Act 33 Vic., Cap. 3.*

1. (a) A Native Civil Servant is a member of the Covenanted Civil Service in the Presidency to which he belongs, and ordinarily ranks in that Service, according to the date of his appointment to an office in the Covenanted Civil Service, his name being entered in the Civil List accordingly.

(b) But if an Officer is appointed to an office in the Covenanted Civil Service upon the ground of his proved merit and ability, or professional attainments, the Governor-General in Council may, upon the recommendation of the local Government, assign to him superior rank in the Service.

2. The pay of an office when held by a Native Civil Servant shall be, as nearly as convenient, two-thirds of what it would be if the office were held by a Covenanted Civil Servant appointed in England, less the subscription paid by such a Servant on account of his Annuity.

[NOTE.—Thus the proportion of the pay of a Native Civil Servant to the gross pay of a Covenanted Civil Servant appointed after competitive examination in England will be, as nearly as convenient, 64 per cent.]

3. The Subsistence Allowance of a Native Civil Servant when out of employ is as follows :—

To an Officer who has rendered not more than eight years' Active Service as defined in Section 1 (a) of Part II of Supplement A of the Civil Pension Code	Rs. ... 250
To an Officer who has rendered more than eight, but less than twelve years' such Active Service	... 320
To an Officer who has rendered not less than twelve years' such Active Service	... 400

4. The rules for the Pension and Leave of a Native Civil Servant are contained in the following additions to the Civil Pension and Leave Codes :—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

SECTION 2 (j).

Page 2.

Add—

and includes a Native Civil Servant.

(j) A Native Civil Servant is a Native of India appointed to an office in the Covenanted Civil Service in accordance with the Rules framed under Section 6, Act 33 Vic., Cap. 3.

SUPPLEMENT A.

Page 115.

After "COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS" insert—

PART I.

CIVIL SERVANTS APPOINTED BY THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, OR AFTER COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION IN ENGLAND BY HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Page 120.

Insert the following after Section 9 :—

PART II.

NATIVE CIVIL SERVANTS.

Section 1.—In this Part—

(a) "Active Service" means Active Service in the Covenanted Civil Service, and includes—

- (1) Time spent on duty :
- (2) Any period, not exceeding two years, spent on probation in India :
- (3) Privilege Leave of Absence :
- (4) Subsidiary Leave of Absence :
- (5) Time passed in India, out of employ on Subsistence Allowance.

Section 2.—Except with the special sanction of the Governor-General in Council, a Native Civil Servant, who has reached the age of fifty-five years, shall not be appointed, either substantively or officiating, to a new office, or be permitted to retain any office, which he has held, either substantively or officiating, for five years.

Section 3.—The pension of a Native Civil Servant shall in no case exceed the following limits, namely—

After an Active Service of not less than 25 years	Rs. ... 5,000
Ditto ditto ditto 30 "	... 6,000

All the rules in this Part are subject to these maxima.

Section 4 (a).—On his resignation of the service being accepted after not less than 25 years' Active Service, a Native Civil Servant is entitled to a Retiring Pension of half his Average Salary during the three last years of his Active Service.

(b) A Native Civil Servant who, upon a medical certificate in the form prescribed in Section 63 of the Code, is permitted to resign the service before he has completed 25 years' Active Service, is entitled to Invalid Pension as follows :—

- (1) After an Active Service of less than ten years—
Gratuity of one month's pay for each year of Active Service ;
- (2) After an Active Service of not less than ten years—
Pension of Rs. 1,500 a year, plus Rs. 150 for each complete year of Active Service in excess of ten.

Section 5 (a).—A Native Civil Servant removed from the Service, under Section 2, after an Active Service of less than 25 years, is entitled to a Superannuation Pension.

(b) On reaching the age of 55 years, a Native Civil Servant may retire upon a Superannuation Pension.

(c) The amount of a Superannuation Pension is the same as that of an Invalid Pension.

Section 6 (a).—A Native Civil Servant who filled a pensionable office before his admission to the Covenanted Civil Service, may at his option count his whole pensionable service and receive a consolidated pension, made up as follows :—

- (1) That proportion of the pension to which he would have been entitled under Sections 4 and 5, if his whole service had been passed in the Covenanted Civil Service, which his Active Service bears to the whole of his qualifying service.

- (2) That proportion of the pension to which he would have been entitled if his whole service had been in the Uncovenanted Service, which his previous service bears to the whole of his qualifying service.

(b) If such Native Civil Servant is entitled to gratuity only, his gratuity shall be calculated as if his whole service had been passed in the Covenanted Civil Service.

Section 7.—The procedure upon an application for pension and upon the payment of pension is that described in Rule 1 under Section 6 of Part 1 of this Supplement and Chapters XVI and XVII of the Code respectively.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

SECTION 2.

Page 135.

Add to Clause (a)—

In Supplement C, but not elsewhere, it includes a Native Civil Servant.

Add the following Clause to this Section:—

(aa). A "Native Civil Servant" means a Native of India appointed to an office in the Covenanted Civil Service, in accordance with the Rules framed under Section 6, Act 33 Vic., Cap. 3.

SECTION 3.

Page 141.

Insert—

Native Civil Servants—Supplement B.B.

Page 233.

Add—

SUPPLEMENT B.B.

NATIVE CIVIL SERVANTS.

Section 1.—In this Supplement—

"Average Salary" means Average Salary for a month, calculated for so much of the three years immediately preceding the day on which a Native Civil Servant gives up office as he has passed on duty, or on privilege or examination leave. Average Salary in excess of Rs. 1,400 a month is not reckoned.

"Service" means all qualifying service whether rendered in the Covenanted Civil Service or otherwise, and includes periods spent on leave with allowances.

Section 2.—During leave on Medical Certificate in excess of 15 months at one time or of 30 months in all, and during Subsidiary Leave following such excess leave, a Native Civil Servant is entitled to a quarter of his average salary. During any other Leave excepting Privilege Leave, Examination Leave, or Extraordinary Leave, an officer is entitled to half his average salary.

Provided that the leave allowances of an officer shall in no case exceed his actual salary when he was last before on duty.

Section 3.—Leave on Medical Certificate may be granted for three years in all, but not for more than two years at one time.

Section 4.—An Officer may take either Leave on Private Affairs or Furlough, as follows, but not both these kinds of Leave—

(b) Leave on Private Affairs may be taken, first, after not less than six years' service, and, thereafter, at intervals of not less than six years. The duration of Leave on Private Affairs must not exceed six months at one time.

(c) Furlough, not exceeding two years in all, may be taken, first, after not less than ten years' service, and, thereafter, at intervals of not less than eight years. The duration of Furlough must not exceed one year at one time, unless it be taken, for the first time, after not less than eighteen years' service, when it may extend to two years.

Section 5.—Subsidiary Leave, Privilege Leave, and Examination Leave may be granted to a Native Civil Servant under Chapters VI, VII, and VIII of the Code.

Section 6.—The Local Government may grant Extraordinary Leave without allowances at its discretion. Subject to the provisions of Section 10, there is no limit to the length or frequency of Leave under this Section; and it may be granted in continuation of any leave with allowances excepting Privilege Leave.

Section 7.—Leave taken by a Native Civil Servant before his appointment to an office in the Covenanted Civil Service shall, for the purpose of calculating the Leave admissible to him under this Supplement, be treated as Leave taken under this Supplement.

Section 8.—Leave on Private Affairs or Furlough may not be granted in continuation of any Leave except Subsidiary Leave; but any Leave granted under these Rules may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or amount of Leave which might at first have been granted. If a Native Civil Servant absent on Privilege Leave, Leave on Private Affairs, or Furlough, takes extension of Leave on Medical Certificate, the whole of his absence must be treated as Leave on Medical Certificate.

1. Extraordinary Leave cannot be changed retrospectively into Leave on Medical Certificate; but Leave on Medical Certificate may be given in continuation of Extraordinary Leave.